

CCM-MTP

Date: January 15, 1943

To: SAC, Detroit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED]
Informant;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

b7D

Information has been received from an outside source reflecting that Jake Spolanski is again becoming quite active in Detroit and is attempting to get into business for himself.

The source states that one of his contacts in Detroit has been approached by three different men of this Bureau in an effort to have him furnish them with information concerning the Communist Party. The source states that this individual's name is [REDACTED] who is reportedly employed at a liquor store on [REDACTED] Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

b7D

The source states that this individual, upon being contacted, immediately called Spolanski requesting his advice as to how to proceed and whether he should engage in such activities. It is also reported that in event this individual would furnish information to the Bureau, a copy of his reports would also be made available to Spolanski. It is stated that Spolanski has told [REDACTED] to be slow in accepting the Bureau's proposals, but to keep him advised if he does accept the same. It is alleged that [REDACTED] was a member of the March On Washington Movement.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McQuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

The above is being submitted for your information. You are instructed to advise immediately as to whether the facts set forth above actually refer to a situation that exists in your Office.

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b7D

[REDACTED] Report dated December 12, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan.)

No inquiry should be made based on the above information which would in any way reveal the identity of the confidential source.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

JAN 13 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ep. WV ST OI 91 NVP

100-179502-1

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 14, 1924.

45761

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER

Attached hereto find clippings from
the Chicago Daily News of Tuesday, October 14, 1924,
entitled: "RED" PLOTTERS IN AMERICA".

This is the first of a series of articles
written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of
this Bureau, relative to this subject. As subsequent
articles appear you will be furnished with clippings
thereof.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

Dictated by:
Agent James O. Peyronnin/KEB
Enclosures-5.

OCT 23 1924

RECORDED & INDEXED
100-179502-X
61-5684-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 16 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

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DAILY N

KING'S KIN COMING
TO UNITED STATES.

MAYORS TO
AT PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

R 14, 1924.



45762A
Executives from 150 Illinois
Cities to See Display at
Exposition.

Mayors from 150 Illinois cities will
entertained in Chicago Thursday by the
Illinois Products exposition, which

TRAIL OF THE "REDS" IN AMERICA TRACED BY FEDERAL AGENT

Astounding Revelations of Communistic Plot, with
Chicago as Headquarters, to Overthrow United
States Government by Force.

Jacob Spolansky, Secret Investigator for Department of Jus-
tice, Begins His Amazing Story of the Moscow Con-
spiracy and Its Ramifications.

45763

INTRODUCTION.

Ever since 1918, shortly after the communist idea had boiled and seethed in Russia to bring about the overthrow there of monarchical government, rumors have been afloat in the United States warning the people that a similar movement here would some day be successful; that at some time the ultra-radical classes would arise to uproot the present government, bringing about a chaos in this country similar to that which has prevailed in Russia.

These rumors have been passed over with a laugh. They have been looked upon by many as constituting a national l. hoax, and stories of what the communists or radicals were accomplishing have been often set aside as fairy tales.

Beginning about six years back many were the tales told of the unrest which "red" agitators had stirred up in the United States. These tales gradually grew to such proportions that the government's interest was aroused and an investigation squad was formed to do nothing but keep watch on all radical meetings.

Grows to a National Menace.

Reports from this squad were of a startling nature, showing that bolshevism had not only acquired a foothold in the United States but also that this foothold had become sufficiently secure to be considered by officials as a national menace. A full and complete record of the work of these investigators has been received in Washington and is on file there. This report described the growth of communism in America. It revealed that prominent men were behind it, and that through its organization "red" leaders in Moscow hoped to accomplish the overthrow of the United States government by force. And it enumerated illegal acts performed by instigators of the movement in furtherance of their purpose to substitute for the present government a "proletarian regime" wherein capital would have no place and wherein the workingman would "come into his own."

In charge of this investigation of radicalism in the Chicago district was Jacob Spolansky, who from 1918 was employed by the government to investigate all angles of the "red" movement. It was on his findings and mostly as the result of his efforts that a report was made a few months ago to the department of justice in Washington. Among the "reds" Mr. Spolansky is known as the "red terror." He received numerous warnings to withdraw from the investigation service and several threats have been made against his life.

More than a Million Adherents.

The results of this investigation startled even the government officials. They proved that what had until that time been considered a national bugaboo was in reality a well-organized movement with the overthrow of the United States government as its purpose. They proved that behind this movement was Russia—"red" Russia—and that all instructions relating to the conduct of radicals here come direct from Moscow. They proved that the Communist International is out to conquer the world, and that through its sinister propaganda communist ranks within three years bulged to a numerical strength exceeding a million.

Chicago, it developed from this investigation, is the headquarters for all radical activity in the United States. In this city have been held several secret conventions at which the overthrow of the government was openly advocated, and it was in Chicago that the first move was made to establish communism in America.

In the articles to follow Mr. Spolansky will describe the origin of this movement. He will picture its aims, its surprising growth, and describe in intimate detail the secret methods of the organization. He will name the men behind it and show to what amazing extent this sinister propaganda has spread.

45764

CHAPTER I.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

It was early afternoon on the 7th of November, 1918.

A crushing, screaming mob which milled down the sidewalks and overflowed into the streets was shouting itself hoarse. The streets were jammed with traffic. Horns blared. Whistles shrieked. Men and women jostled each other hysterically as they waded knee deep through confetti and many-colored streamers.

They laughed. They cried and waved their arms. Strangers embraced each other in wild abandon and passed on, singing and shouting. No time, this, for gloom or for proprieties. The city was in an ecstasy of celebration, for peace had come at last.

Even as far west as Halsted street on Madison the crush was as great as a Christmas shoppers' convention on State street. Through this crowd, pressing its way slowly, and with an occasional rasp of the horn to drive aside the people who hindered its progress, crept a large limousine. It carried a single occupant; a distinguished-looking, moderate-sized man, with a firm-set mouth, who, as the machine drew up to the curb before the Mid-City Trust and Savings bank, looked out unsmiling over the crowd. It was generously sprinkled here with enthusiasts who reeled instead of walked, and several immediately seized upon the limousine as an additional means of support. The occupant of the car, however, took no notice. He alighted leisurely, dismissed the chauffeur with a nod, and, after pausing to light a cigar, picked his way carefully across the sidewalk to the building entrance. Here he paused again and looked about, then opened the door and went quickly inside.

Born on "Armistice Day."

This man was William Bross Lloyd, millionaire socialist, to whom may be attributed in large part the founding of the communist movement in the United States. For on that very afternoon, ironically enough, while the entire city was busied in a frenzy of rejoicing, in a little dark office on the sixth floor of that building, at a meeting called by Mr. Lloyd, communism was born in America.

At this meeting were indorsed the principles of communism as conceived in Moscow—a truly revolutionary movement having as its object the overthrow of the United States government; a movement whose sponsors pledged themselves to aid in any way possible the uprooting of the government.

We of the government who had been assigned to watch for any suspicious movements of the radicals had been waiting for many weeks for this meeting to take place. American troops were then in Russia and from various camps there had come reports from commanding officers advising the war department that propaganda was being spread among the soldiers to create unrest, dissatisfaction and revolt.

Pamphlets were tossed about the camps during the night telling the doughboy how his more fortunate brethren were being loaded into ships for home while he was allowed to freeze in Russia "to satisfy the whim of capitalists." He was made to feel that he was being discriminated against, and it was suggested that he "demand to go home."

This propaganda brought some little results. Desertions were numerous and courts-martial became more frequent. At any rate, whatever the result of this, it was the Russian propaganda which brought communism directly to the attention of the government here.

Shadowing the Radicals.

I, along with several others, was directed to watch closely all radical operations. Several men were suspected of fomenting trouble in the United States, and chief among these were some who attended this meeting on Armistice day. We shadowed them night and day. We watched where they went, who they met, and listened to what they said. Finally there was intercepted a letter giving us the information for which we had been looking. It was this letter which gave

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[Continued from First Page.]

notice of the meeting in the Mid-City Bank building.

Mr. Lloyd had been the last to arrive, and the others had awaited his coming before proceeding to business. Communism detests money, yet when one of the millionaire class is added to the radical ranks an added amount of respect is shown him by his "comrades."

I had been watching for Mr. Lloyd. I followed him into the building, even got into the same elevator, then left it one floor higher up to escape notice and walked down to the floor on which the meeting was scheduled to take place. There were two of us watching that meeting and it was important that we know everything that transpired inside that room. It had been our first plan to gain access to the adjoining room, but there was no connecting door and the walls were thick. Therefore such procedure would accomplish nothing.

"Listening In" at the Meeting.

Our only hope of gaining any information whatever was to hear it through that door leading into the hall. If our presence were detected we might as well stand out on the street for all the good it would do us. For, knowing that they were watched, they would talk of nothing more exciting than the weather.

However, in the end it was all very simple. Waiting until a commotion of unusual intensity occurred on the street to cover any slight noise, I cautiously turned the knob and opened the door some two inches. Just as we had figured, the noise had drawn them to the window and the slight creak of the door as it opened went unnoticed. Nor was it noted throughout the meeting that the door was not securely closed.

Alexander Stoklitzky, a Russian sent here for propaganda purpose, was speaking. He was the guiding spirit of the meeting throughout and he also was the recognized chairman. They all were standing at the window looking down into the street below, Lloyd a little aloof from the others.

"There, my brothers," Stoklitzky was saying in his droning voice, "there you have an example of the significance of mob outbursts. The mob rules the city on this day. Does any one attempt to dissuade them he will be trampled under foot like a dog. It is proof of what power is possessed by the people when they care to use it. It should be as an inspiration to the leaders gathered here—a true vision of what can be expected on the day our cause becomes successful."

Stoklitzky the Leader.

There were murmurs of approval and all turned again to the straight-backed chairs which had been pulled about the office desk in the center of the room.

Around that table then were sitting the persons who gave communism its first impetus in the United States. For until that time no organization had been perfected or even planned and its movement, however appealing, can grow without some sort of crystallized effort.

There was, first, at the head of the table Stoklitzky who later became secretary of the Russian Federation of the Communist Party of America. This man had been sent here by Trotsky for the express purpose of spreading propaganda and furthering the communist idea throughout America. He had been sent here to work up class hatred, to create unrest in the labor classes, and by any means possible to generate a feeling of hatred against the government among the working classes to such a point that revolution would result. Stoklitzky stayed for a time in New York, moving in the latter part of 1918 to Chicago. Here he lived for several months on South Kedzie avenue near Roosevelt road. He was later arrested in Detroit, where charges of spreading revolutionary propaganda were brought against him, ending in deportation to Russia, where he now holds office as head of the emigration department.

15766

Others at the Meeting.

Sitting next to him was William Bross Lloyd, for many years prominent in socialist work. When the Russian revolution broke out he associated himself with the bolshevist or communist movement. The others present were:

Dennis Batt, a Detroit man, who later became a member of the executive committee of the communist party and who is now lecturing on communism throughout the country.

Isaac Ferguson, a Chicago lawyer, who, after serving a year in Sing Sing for advocating revolution, gave up the communist idea in disgust and is now practicing law in Chicago.

Joseph Stilson, another Chicago man, who, after being indicted in Philadelphia for violation of the espionage act, jumped his bond and fled the country.

Joseph Kowalsky, former secretary of the Polish federation of the socialist party. Kowalsky was one of the men most prominent in the communist movement. Four years ago he was deported to Russia from Chicago. In 1922 he was sent back by communist leaders in Russia, was smuggled into the country and delivered important papers and instructions to "red" leaders in New York. Department of justice agents arrested him there, and he was sentenced to serve one year in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for fraudulent entry into the United States. He concluded his term some months ago and is now awaiting deportation a second time.

Copyright, 1924, by The Chicago Daily News Co.
(The next installment of this series will be published to-morrow.)

JCH:LMR

October 16, 1924.

Mr. Philip Hamlin,
P.O. Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have received an announcement of the fact that the Chicago "Daily News" commencing October 14th would publish a series of articles exposing the so-called "Red Menace" or "Red Raids", the articles to be written by "a former United States Secret Service Agent".

I wish that you would forward copies of these articles as they are issued.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

MAILED
OCT 16 1924

RECORDED & INDEXED	
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 17 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

JEH:RSH

~~61-5684-7~~

100-179502-X2

RECORDED & INDEXED

15758

October 20, 1924.

Mr. Fred H. Herzberg,
3551 West Roosevelt Road,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 14th instant, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the investigative report upon activities of alleged radicals in Chicago, you are advised that the contents of the files of the Bureau of Investigation are confidential and available only to the officials of this Department and other authorized government representatives. I regret, therefore, that your request cannot be complied with.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

MAILED

OCT 21 1924

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

October 10, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER

I am forwarding under separate cover a mailing tube for your attention, containing an advertisement issued by the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, announcing the forthcoming publication by that newspaper of certain articles entitled: "CHICAGO PLOTS OF THE REDS EXPOSED BY A UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AGENT".

It is understood that these articles are from the pen of former AGENT SPOLANSKY of this Office.

In this connection you may recall a letter addressed to DIRECTOR BURNS (for your attention) under date of April 24th, 1924, written by former Agent in Charge J.P. ROONEY, regarding a number of photostatic copies of documents seized in the Bridgman Raids which were discovered to be missing shortly after Agent SPOLANSKY'S separation from the Bureau Service.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

PH:KGB

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Original filed 67-1989-1

100-179502-

10/14/24

Fred H Herzberg

3551 W Roosevelt Rd

Chicago Illinois

Dept. of Justice

Wash. D.C.

45759

Gentlemen:

I am informed that you have on file the investigation report into the doings of the "Keds" in Chicago. I am very interested in the report and would like to secure a copy of it. Please if possible send me a copy or let me know where I can secure one. The report was made by Jacob Spolansky and the detectives under him.

Sincerely for Justice

Fred H Herzberg

*Am 10/21/24
Jantz*

OCT 22 1924
100-179502-X2
RECORDED & INDEXED

67-5684-7	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 21 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE



Department of Justice

Washington D.C.

45760

Fred H Herzberg

3551 W Roosevelt Rd

Chicago Illinois

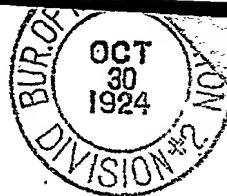
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FC

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Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
P. O. BOX 455.

35437

October 27, 1924.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find newspaper clipping
from "THE DAILY WORKER" for Friday, October 24th,
1924, entitled "STONE MUM ON 'RED PLOT' DOPE OF
OSPOLANSKY --Attorney General Dodges Personal Inter-
view."

Inasmuch as your name is mentioned
therein, we believe that the matter will be of
interest to you and therefore send you this extra
copy.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin

PHILIP HAMLIN,
Agent in Charge.

Dictated by:
Special Agent Max F. Burger.
Enclosure (1)
MMC

[Handwritten signature]

NOV 1 - 1924

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 29 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

ONE MUM ON 'RED PLOT' DOPE OF SPOLANSKY

Atty. Gen. Dodges Personal Interview

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Spolansky's "red plot" newspaper articles, syndicated in the Coolidge press on the eve of the presidential election, have so distinct a flavor of administration propaganda that The Federated Press has offered to Attorney General Stone a chance to disavow them.

These questions were presented to Stone, in press conference, after his secretary—who was formerly secretary to Harry Daugherty—reported that Stone would not answer them in a personal interview.

Asked Four Questions.

1. In view of the attorney general's disavowals of any desire to employ the department of justice for purposes other than the enforcement of law in the regular way, does he not regret the use now being made of the name and prestige of the department in the Spolansky "red plot" articles in certain daily newspapers?

2. Will the attorney general make a public statement thru the press defining his present position with reference to the so-called "red plots" and the alleged danger of Communist uprisings in the United States?

3. Will the attorney general in this connection define his attitude toward the exploitation of past official connection with the secret service as a political campaign device?

4. Does the attorney general believe that the Spolansky articles are now being published without calculation of their political effect upon the LaFollette candidacy?

Stone read the questions, after first trying to avoid the subject by saying that "Spolansky left the service last January." That meant that he left some months before Stone came in and dismissed the force of "anti-red" detectives. After reading them, he said he had "nothing to say" as to the first, third and fourth.

To the second question he would reply only that the bureau of investigation is employed simply in the investigation and prosecution of violations of federal law. Presumably that meant that he was not concerned with "red plot" fears.

Tries to Protect Self.

After a while he came back to the questions, to say that Spolansky, having gotten out of the department last January, had had no access to the files of the department in preparing any press articles.

As a former dean of the law college of Columbia University, Stone has some regard for his own positive statements of fact. But as officer in the Coolidge-Mellon-Weeks cabinet, giving aid to Dawes and the political relics of the Daugherty gang, he will say nothing that can be construed as a rebuke to any of their propaganda of class fears and hatreds leading ward fascism.

J. F. Hoover, who directed the arrest and persecution of the alien radicals in 1919-1920, remains at the head of the reorganized bureau of investigations. He hails from Pittsburgh, the home of Mellon and Gary.

Chicago, Ill.

100-179502-44

STONE MUM ON 'RED PLOT' DOPE OF SPOLANSKY

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Nov. 2, 1924

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Government Appears Powerless to Curb Red Meeting—
 Call for 1920 Convention Issued While
 Comrades Were on Way to Jail.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

In spite of all the Government action in the raids which netted 200 prisoners to be deported and in the constant vigilance on the part of the Department of Justice against communists, the latter continue to hold conventions in one part of the country or another which are disguised under different names, such as "international congresses," "congresses of the world," etc.

Hardly were the "comrades" of their way to jail back in 1918, when a call was issued for a convention to be held in New York during the month of July, 1920. On July 27, 24 delegates of the communist party of America met to adopt a new constitution, which, when accepted, they reiterated their belief in revolution, any class action, as "armed insurrection and civil war." Here is how these 24 delegates, representing the lands of communists, expressed their intention concerning the Government:

A Call to Arms.
 "These attacks are an initial form which must be given political character by coming into direct conflict with the state, which openly uses force to maintain its rule, and crushing the workers' organization. This culminates in armed insurrection and civil war aimed directly at the destruction of the capitalist state and establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

"It is not a problem of immediate revolution. The revolutionary party has for years. The Communist International offers a program, both immediate and ultimate in scope. The Communist International calls arms against arms. Force against force. Workers of the world, unite! Arm over to the workers!"

In this constitution also was put forth for the first time the definite declaration that the communist party still persisted in America. Article reads:

"The communist party is an illegal underground organization. It is highly centralized, with the convention as its supreme body and the central executive committee, its supreme body between conventions.

The identity of the central executive committee members shall not be made known either by themselves or by those present at the convention. The central executive committee shall be the official underground organ."

Of more importance, however, was the convention held a year later, during May, 1921—a secret underground meeting held on Overlook Mountain, near Woodstock, N. Y. In spite of extensive security made at a previous convention near River Forest, members of the communist party of America and of the United Communist party of America still differed on many points of policy. In view of the fact that much of the work must now be carried on underground, the Woodstock convention was called for the purpose of establishing complete harmony between the two factions and to create a more efficient underground organization.

Therefore, on May 16, 1921, 50 delegates, 30 from the Communist party and 20 from the United Communist party, arrived in the City of New York following instructions from the International at Moscow. From there the delegates were escorted by automobile to the summit of Overlook Mountain.

Every precaution was taken by the Communists to prevent any word of this meeting from getting about. Early in the morning the delegates were assembled at the foot of the mountain. Here they were searched and credentials examined. Then, under escort, they climbed the mountain. For more than two weeks prior to this convention guards had been stationed in the vicinity—at Tannersville, Woodstock, and Kingston, as well as at the Grand Central Station, New York—to watch for possible activity on the part of the Government. When the delegates reached the hotel they were assigned two to a room, so that one could watch the other. A steering committee was organized which formed rules of conduct, one of which forbade delegates going more than 200 feet from the hotel during sessions of the convention. Besides this, all delegates were searched, and every scrap of paper which could possibly be turned into evidence in case of a raid was taken away and destroyed. They were forbidden to write letters or to write anything at all unless at committee or convention meetings.

And even such notes as they were allowed to take were required to be turned over to the steering committee. Delegates were searched twice each day, and while they were at con-

vention meetings spies were sent to search their rooms.

Those in Control.
 Those 50 men were divided into 12 districts, covering all of the United States. This convention was called at the command of a special mandate issued by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, and under direct supervision of Charles E. Scott, a member of the Pan-American Bureau of the Communist International, who was later to superintend the development of unity among all Communist organizations in the United States. Scott's real name is Jacob Davidovitch Janson, formerly chief of the eastern division of the foreign department of the Soviet government. The chairman of the convention was Dr. Jacob Harman, who was connected with the Russian famine and medical relief in New York City, who went at that time under the code name of Swift. It was at this congress that methods of propaganda and various underground methods of carrying on Communist work were decided upon. Here were adopted the famous "methods of control of subversive organizations." Here it was decided to carry radical propaganda among the farmers, the negroes, the Army and Navy, and here were adopted the plans of attack to gain control of American labor unions.

Instructions From Lenin.
 For this work, it was reported, the Communist International at Moscow had pledged \$125,000 for propaganda purposes, 150,000 of which already had been received. At this convention also it was disclosed that specific instructions had been received from Lenin and Zinoviev to organize a regular political party for the purpose of functioning in the open, in which the "Workers' party" was organized at the end of the same year it was found that nine members of the executive committee of the Communist party were also members of the executive committee of the communist party. Those members are:

W. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat; J. Lovestone, party name Wheat.

James P. Cannon, also known as John chairman of the "Workers' party" in America.
 Louis Lof, alias Young.
 A. Bittman, alias Raphael.
 Alexander Trachtenberg, alias De-
 William Weinstein, alias Lewis.
 C. E. Ruthenberg, alias Damon.

At this time, too, was first news of William Z. Foster's activities in connection with the labor unions. It was officially reported in convention that Foster was then in Moscow. Three attended the convention from Chicago: J. Margolis, a Jewish radical; Calhoun Harrison, well known in N. Y. and syndicalist; Gustav Schuklar, former organizer of the Communist party; Fred Eberhardt, editor of The New Age, a Communist publication; Alice, code name, Milwaukee; Barker, code name, a Slav of Milwaukee; Edgar Owens, former national secretary of the United Communist party.

The Chicago district, at this convention, was designated as district No. 3, and Calhoun Harrison was selected as organizer for the district.
 (Copyright 1921, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

(The next installment of this series will appear tomorrow.)

HONDURAS PEACE SEEN.

Attache Here Informed of Rebel Troops' Rout.

Re-establishment of peace in Honduras under the new constitution, is "substantially assured," with the rout of rebel forces, according to a telegram received here from the Honduran minister of foreign affairs by Antonio C. Rivera, attache of the Honduran legation.

According to the dispatch, the rebel forces of Gen. Ferrera were "completely routed" in the town of Copan, Department of Copan, and the general himself has fled across the Guatemalan frontier.

Caution, Not Charity.

From the Kansas City Star:
 "Jubby—When charity is needed I am always the first to put my hand in my pocket."
 "Wife—Yes, and you keep it there until the danger is over."

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Main Strength of Radicals Lies in Own Publications, Carrying Propaganda. Red Press Backed by Millions of Dollars.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

Chapter 18.

The main strength of the Communists—and, in fact, their only hope for success in America—lies in their publications. For without propaganda the organization would die ever night and without its own publications there could be no propaganda in a country which forbids open broadcasting of revolutionary doctrine.

In the first years of communism, which no one really had awakened to the seriousness of the thing in relation to the country's welfare, little attention was paid by the communists to the publication of their teachings here. They didn't have to resort to this method. Meetings were held in the open, at which, at much less expense, their orators could demand the "support of the masses," which they now must solicit by printed documents smuggled into central points of distribution.

After the drive against all radicals by the Government in 1919, however, the importance of printed matter containing revolutionary teachings was at once seen—by both the Communist leaders and the Government. It is now sufficient grounds for deportation for any one to be found with such a publication in his possession, it being taken as prima facie evidence of his connection with the conspiracy against the United States Government.

Papers Strongly Backed.

These publications are backed by millions of dollars—which are collected for that purpose both in the United States and by subperpition from Moscow. Not long ago an entire building was purchased by the Communist party of America on West Washington street, in Chicago. This was accomplished; it has been learned, through the financial aid of the Communist International in Russia.

Here modern equipment has been installed, and it is the plan of American Communists that from this office shall be turned out yearly millions of pieces of propaganda, to be sent broadcast through the country, carrying the message of revolution to the workers who have not yet been reached.

Of course, following orders from the Communist International, a great deal of Communist work is being done legally and in the open. Thousands of pieces of literature are printed damning capitalism, but yet not openly preaching the overthrow of the Government by force, and are therefore legal. Yet, if this "legal" propaganda were not augmented by underground efforts through which the real purpose of communism could be taught, communism as a principle and as a vital force would fail utterly. It is upon these secret publications that red leaders rely to add to their lists of "converts."

Main Communist Organ.

The main organ of the Communist party is the Communist. Printed in 25 languages, this publication carries weekly all news of Communist activities throughout the world. In its are to be found the latest orders from the International at

Moscow, together with news of Communist activities there. In addition, full and complete report of all activities in the United States is given each week. Whenever there is a secret meeting or a convention, it is not necessary for members to attend; the minutes of the convention will appear in the next number of the Communist, along with the text of all important speeches. This magazine is the guide post of the Communist in America. By reading it he is able to say what he can or cannot do.

In the United States there are 200 Communist publications printed in foreign languages, and more than 100 printed in English. In addition to these there are 200 publications printed abroad for circulation in this country. And even this number does not include the thousands of books and magazines turned out yearly for propaganda purposes. In these publications 24 languages are represented. Some are sent through the mail, the "legal" ones—and where the subject matter would make the publisher liable to prosecution, express companies are used. The papers are sent in bulk through the United States to several distributing points. From here they are taken by special messenger to various local headquarters, where they may be acquired by members of the several groups. A large number of these papers and magazines openly advocate the destruction of the United States Government.

Force Behind Papers.

The force behind these publications is mainly that of various language federations—that is, different sections of the Communist party divided into groups according to the language they speak. These federations, too, constitute the bulk of Communist influence in the United States. On the surface these language federations are legal, but underneath there runs an underground current of illegal revolutionary propaganda.

Each of these language federations has a national secretary, and with this position goes a private office. In the national headquarters of the Workers' party of America, at 1099 North State street, Chicago. When it is considered that each language federation has its own staff of writers, educators and lecturers who are all of them, subject to the control of the central executive committee of the Communist party, a

portion of estimated whole of than 200 powerful and numerous federations—that is, different sections of the Communist party divided into groups according to the language they speak. These federations, too, constitute the bulk of Communist influence in the United States. On the surface these language federations are legal, but underneath there runs an underground current of illegal revolutionary propaganda.

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Nov. 4, 1929

THE EVENING S

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Seek to Stir Up International and Racial Animosities
in Effort to "Divide and Rule" Worked
Among Negroes.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CAPTION: XIX.

"Divide and rule," that is the cry of the Communist. That is the basis of his hope eventually to gain control of an industry, not only in the United States but all over the world. Yearly hundreds of delegates are sent to the United States with the one object of furthering the principles of communism as taught to them, and as directed by the Communist International in Moscow.

They have sent representatives to South America, Mexico and Japan to stir up hatred there against the United States. They have attempted and are still attempting to foster unrest and dissatisfaction among the members of labor unions of this country, hoping thereby to obtain control of these organizations.

These efforts encouraged. Among these activities not the least important is their attempt to engender among the negroes of the United States a feeling of race hatred. It has been learned by investigators for the Department of Justice that in Chicago, at their headquarters, red agitators distribute Communist literature to thousands of negroes weekly, and that through radical negro publications, as well as through the regular run of Communist papers, they feed the negroes of America printed reasons why he should rise up and avenge the wrongs done him by his white brother.

At the close of the European war the Government here was confronted with the problem of restless negro element, whose members roamed the streets of all the larger cities, eager for an opportunity to establish equality. In some instances this eagerness, coupled with a like eagerness on the part of white residents to oppose them, burst into regular race wars. As a result, a special squad of agents was assigned by the Department of Justice in Washington to make a complete investigation of this situation. This investigation disclosed the fact that it was red propaganda which was responsible for this unrest. Literature had been sent out of a highly inflammable nature. It had been sent forth by the I. W. W., the Universal Negro College, the Universal Negro College of the Americas, the African Brotherhood, all organizations affiliated with the Communist party, denouncing the white man for their treatment of the negro.

This investigation brought out the fact that even before their return to this country radical literature had been distributed to negro troops in Europe, calling upon them to "rise up and support the workers of the world" to defend their rights and to "wipe out the color line."

Immediately following the war race riots broke out in Chicago, during which 24 persons were killed, both white and black. There were disturbances here in Omaha, Neb., and Helena, Ark. All of these can be traced, and as a matter of fact, actually were traced directly through the radical forces in the United States to Communist headquarters in Moscow.

Radical publications, both in Chicago and other cities, were found responsible by this investigation for stirring up much of this race hatred. Communist definitely started their campaign for negro membership in 1912, and at the world Communist International held November 7 to December 3, 1913, work among the negroes formed one of the main topics of discussion. Indeed, at this particular congress there were three negro delegates from the United States—Claude McKay, William Billings and George Johnson, all from Chicago. At this congress a bureau known as the negro commission was formed to work out plans for propaganda, and for the regular routine work to be taken charge of by the negroes. In this Rose Pastor Stokes, formerly of Chicago, took an active part.

Meetings in Chicago. One of the main organizers of negro radicals in Chicago is Vernon Williams, a permanent negro organizer of the Communist party of America. A year ago, under his direction, all details for Communist underground communication with Chicago negro radicals was worked out. Today they hold regular meetings in the 300 block on South Wabash avenue, and their membership numbers several thousand in Chicago alone.

In the negro race the Communist finds a fruitful field for the growth of radical propaganda. Day by day,

week by week, the negro Communist of the day are organizing for the great day—in which they firmly believe—which shall bring the overthrow of the present Government and give them everything they have been denied by their Communist friends to expect. Arms are being smuggled in by mail, by express and by messenger, and stored away in various meeting places of the underground Communist organization to be held in readiness for that day.

Still further trained. Here is a sample of the propaganda which the Communists are spreading through the negro population: "The only language the blood-thirsty capitalists can understand is the language of organized power. Only by terror, by answering force with force, will the business mob be restrained from continuing their cowardly assaults upon the negro and working class population of this country."

There are more than 10,000,000 negroes in this country, almost all of them of the working class. Their negro wage-earners are rapidly being reduced to serfdom and peonage to a condition worse than slavery.

"Shall we stand idly by and permit the capitalists to murder and crush 10,000,000 of our fellow? Break down the barriers of the unions. Wipe out the color line! There is only one line to be drawn, and that is the class line. The Constitution of the United States is supposed to guarantee their freedom. Since, then, they have been herded into separate districts—aggregated into Jim Crow cars and their women subjected to assaults of the white man, their children deprived of education."

It is in the interest of both the negro and white workers to destroy this capitalist Government, root and branch. Shoulders to shoulders, hearts to heart, the workers of all races must unite to establish in this country a workers' government—a Soviet republic of America.

The Communist party calls upon our colored comrades to organize and with their arms in their hands to resist the murderous assaults upon their homes. We call upon workers of all races to unite against their common enemy—the capitalist class.

Workers of America, organized! Wipe out the color line! Hall to the proletarian revolution! Down with the capitalist system and the capitalist state! Long live the workers' republic of America!

This document was prepared by the central executive committee of the Communist party of America. (Copyright, 1929, Chicago Daily News Co.)

The next installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.

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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Series of Strikes Cited to Illustrate Efforts of Reds to Seize Upon Organized Labor—Foster Called Leader in Move.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
Chapter XXII.

Although in the main the efforts of Communist leaders to add the enrollment lists of American labor as a whole to that of their own revolutionary organization have been fruitless, it cannot be said that these attempts have been entirely unavailing. Records of labor unrest during the past five years would quickly dispel any such illusion. The formation of the Red Internationale to organize trade unions throughout the world, the operations of Foster and his trade union educational league, and the workings of busy nuclei members all had their effect. To William Z. Foster, according to the findings of investigations made by the bureau of investigation, can be attributed much of the labor unrest which was experienced in the United States during the entire period following the war.

Back in 1911 and 1912 Foster was one of the principal contributors to the "W. W. solidarity." As one of the leading spirits of the E. W. W., he made a trip to France and upon his return severed his connections with that organization and published his now notorious book called "Syndicalism." At the same time he made advances to the American Federation of Labor in order that he might start there his "boiling from within" methods in support of radicalism.

Foster's Hand Seen.

For a while, during the period of 1912-19, it was commonly reported that the Federation of Labor had allied itself with the radicals. This, though, was never of sufficient certainty to allow a charge of revolutionary tendencies against the organization to stand. However, in 1918, at the convention of the Federation in St. Paul, Foster was elected secretary and treasurer of a committee for organizing the iron and steel workers.

With the formation of this committee there was a relapse in revolutionary camps and it was generally believed that the Communists were on their way toward the capture of the Federation of Labor. In September and November, 1919, occurred one of the most serious of these economic disturbances—the call for a general strike of workers in the steel industry. The Department of Justice, in the period of investigation of the

strikes elements within the organization. The causes underlying this strike cannot justly be traced direct to Communist agitators, yet from investigation made by myself and other agents of the Department of Justice, it is known that revolutionary agitators did have much to do with it. One of the major purposes was destruction of the railroad brotherhood, removal of brotherhood leaders and formation of one big union. If nothing else, it offered most fruitful field for Communist endeavor. Thousands of pieces of radical propaganda were distributed and the rolls of the Communist party were increased by several hundreds. In this situation, too, the Federal Government took a hand, the Federal court issuing the most sweeping injunction which ever came from a Federal bench restraining the strikers from even going near the yards of the railroads.

These are the major upheavals of industry in which the influence of Com-

munist leaders was plainly apparent. Accompanying them were other strikes in all lines of industry. Although it would be foolish to credit all of these directly to the efforts of the Communist nuclei, yet it is certain that in such a time of unrest these nuclei members were not inactive.

(The next installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.)

the strike with a view to its cause and it with this action was assigned to make a report on conditions as found.

Foster, it was found, had begun his effective agitation almost as soon as he was elected to head the organization committee of the Federation of Labor. After this committee was organized the campaign to unionize the steel industry started. It was begun in the Chicago territory. The majority of the steel workers were foreign and unskilled and this made the work of organizing them into revolutionary groups an easy proposition. Late in the Fall of 1918 Foster opened headquarters in Pittsburgh, adopting the usual method of establishing certain agitators in the industry's branches and through them gradually obtaining control.

Strike in Steel Industry.

About the same time the E. W. W. also began attempts to organize the steel workers, but finding that Foster was in a position to carry out the plans formulated during his years of association with J. W. W., the E. W. W. agitators agreed to discontinue their attempts in the open, and to assist Foster in every way, always keeping their operations hidden from the eyes of the public, however.

In July, 1919, it was found Foster sought out Vincent St. John, a prominent E. W. W. leader, and requested from him the assistance of all radical agitators in the United States who were associated with the E. W. W. This St. John agreed to get in return for which Foster agreed to secure bail for E. W. W. members in prison at Leavenworth. As the summer closed it was thought that the organization movement was sufficiently advanced to call a general strike of the steel industry. This was done in September. Now, when the steel industry walked out, it was expected that the Federation of Labor would necessarily have to sponsor the cause of the steel strikers. It was a surprise, therefore, when the Federation of Labor not only refused to place its approval on the strike, but even denounced it as unauthorized and threatened its cooperation to the Government in tracing down the causes leading up to the strike. Thus ended the first real attempt of the Communists to capture American labor.

Mine and Railroad Strikes.

Closely upon the steel strike came the strike of bituminous coal miners. This strike was a contest between the radical and patriotic elements of the union and during it there was a large amount of radical and revolutionary literature distributed among the miners. The Communist party was particularly active, as was also the union of Russian workers. Numerous individual cases were investigated by the Department of Justice and deportation proceedings instituted against aliens who were found active in preaching the use of force and violence among the strikers. Prompt action on the part of the Federal Government and loyal support from American Federation of Labor leaders broke the strike in time to save the country from a fuel famine.

Then came the railroad strike of 1922. This was also a strike testing the power of the radical and commu-

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Communists, Under Orders From Moscow, Conduct Trial for Treason Against Members Suspected of Being Agent of United States.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER XXII.

In a rear room on the top floor of a Brooklyn tenement house one afternoon in December, 1919, a group of seven men conversed together in low tones, gathered close about a table in the center of the room.

After a prolonged argument the men finally scraped back their chairs and one of the number rose, opened the door and motioned gravely to some one out, then waited in silence as a young man entered. He then closed the door and resumed his seat with the others, who had shifted their chairs to form a semi-circle facing the young fellow who had just entered.

This individual stood, obviously ill at ease, shifting his glance from one to another of the men who faced him in the semi-circle of the room, as if to read their moods. He sought a stenographer sat at the end of the table, his mouth poised, looking expectantly at the one who had opened the door. This man then spoke.

"Found 'Not guilty'."

"Louise Fraim," he said, speaking sharply, "this court finds you not guilty."

With a half-hysterical sob the one addressed as Fraim burst into eloquent thanks to the men in the semi-circle of chairs, who now rose and joined in the general discussion. The sob of the boy had been a sincere expression of his feelings, for he had just stood trial on a charge of treason and the penalty might well have been death. Not treason against the United States, but treason against the cause of communism. He had been charged with being an agent of the Department of Justice of the United States and of giving to the United States Government information of the movements of the underground communist organization of which he was a member.

And in one of the latest phases of the United States communist organization, an order from the executive committee in Moscow, had set up two communist justice courts of seven members. An alien court set up in the United States to try by its own justice to a man who was suspected of being a United States agent.

Alien Court Set Up.

As a matter of fact it was not that is neither here nor there. What he was charged with does not matter, nor do the facts which led up to his trial. It is mentioned here to show to what an extent the Communists are organized in the United States, and to show with what military efficiency the organization machinery operates. What is important is the evidence this gives of the supreme confidence felt by the Communist in his own organization; a confidence which breeds sullet of officers to dare to set up an alien court to try a man for the offense of aiding the very country in which the communist trial is held. The trial, set of a minor, is actually held, place, and a copy of the entire proceedings is in the possession of the Department of Justice, furnished by an undercover agent who was present at the trial. The trial court in this case was composed of the following:

Gregory Wein, Russian attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

Dr. Harry Nesselbly—a Detroit doctor.

J. Lovestock—a well known Communist who has been indicted in connection with the raid on the Communist convention at Bridgman, Mich., and now traveling agitator for the Workers' party.

Dr. I. Hourwich of New York City.

long active in Communist work.

Orin Houdin, another New York communist leader.

Dr. J. Hartman—an official of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

James Blumenthal—also indicted in connection with the Bridgman raid.

Ludwig A. K. Martens, self-styled Ambassador to the United States from Soviet Russia, also was present at the trial. It is interesting to note, in connection with Fraim, the one accused, that in 1922, while in Russia, he was entrusted with \$70,000 and ordered to proceed to Cuba, where he was to give the money for the support of Cuban revolutionists, on the way he changed his mind, appropriated the money for his own use, purchased a farm and settled down in South America.

This "trial" illustrates also the elaborate precautions taken by the Communists to maintain the utmost secrecy within their organization. The United States Government maintains spies within the Communist party; it is forced to do so, for in no other way could information be obtained as to their activities. But

as do the Communists maintain a spy system of their own. It is even more important to them that they be informed as to the intended action of the Government toward them. That they are able to do this, even to such a small degree as they do, reflects the efficiency of their organization and goes to prove that even with all the arrests and rubs their determination to bring about the Government's overthrow still persists.

One illustration of this spy system of the Communists may be taken from Chicago. During the trial of William Broderick Lloyd, in the State courts, it was always a mystery to the prosecuting attorney how the attorney for the other side always seemed to anticipate the next move of the State. Never an unannounced move was made which caused even a ripple of surprise on the part of defense attorneys. An investigation was finally started to learn the cause of this. Thus the State learned that only of the court stenographers employed by the State was a Communist.

In the case of the State's confederate, the trial was given the attention of the other side.

When in Chicago, the trial was in progress, a man started before the court, and was unconvincingly summoned to stand by the State.

He began a national lecture of Young Workers' League, a communist organization of some size.

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The next installment of this series will appear tomorrow.

Nov. 5, '24

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Formation of Farmer-Labor Party Declared Communist Plot to "Capture" American Unions. Red Internationale Launched.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

Chapter 20.

In the Fall of 1922 was launched the Farmer-Labor party. Battered by a glare of publicity for weeks before the sessions opened, the impression was created that this convention would mark the formation of a new political party which should have for its purpose the furtherance of farmer and labor interests.

As had been expected, leaders from both factions immediately leaped at the opportunity to associate themselves with the movement. Farm leaders saw in it a chance to exploit their cause, and labor created the proposition with open arms.

So cleverly was the entire project handled that not until the Congress was half through its session was it discovered that the whole affair was merely a gigantic Communist plot, engineered from Russia, to provide a new and legal offensive weapon for striking at the root of government under the guise of a political party. Sponsors of the new "party" accomplished their work so shrewdly that the desired result was all but obtained. Many recognized leaders of American labor flocked to attend the conference, including John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Other prominent leaders also were lured into attendance and were blind as to the real motive until the convention was almost concluded.

Labor Discovers the Plot.

More than 8,000 delegates crowded to Chicago to attend this convention, representing every section of the United States. In the midst of the sessions, however, the Communist idea dropped out. Labor leaders and other factional leaders discovered that the place was packed with hand-picked delegates chosen by the Communists, and when it came to the election of officials and the adoption of party policies it was quickly apparent that the Communists meant to obtain complete control, and the "new party" idea, which had been looked upon as an honest effort to obtain for labor and the farmers their full rights and privileges, was disclosed as nothing but a bold attempt on the part of the Communists to "capture" the American labor unions.

Withdrawal by all prominent labor leaders of their support quickly followed, together with several hundred "delegates." And the Communists were left to finish the affair as best they could. In spite of the fact, however, that this new party was disclosed as a part of the extensive propaganda of the communists, the party did not die. If still flourishes, without the support of organized labor, and now claims a membership of more than a million. Few of these, however, might be termed prominent in labor circles.

The struggle by the Communist leaders for control of organized labor is naturally the branch of expansion toward which they are and always have been bending their most strenuous efforts.

The "Red Internationale."

In June, 1920, the Communist International called a conference of the executive committee to plan ways and means for uniting the trade unions of the world into an international organization, which should be dedicated to the work of winning all trade union members over to the cause of revolution. A number of I. W. W. delegates participated in these conferences, but refused to ignore the movement. The movement was started, nevertheless, and a provisional Bureau established to take charge of the work. This was the beginning of the International Council for Trade Unions, which now holds conventions at stated intervals, and is known as the Red Internationale.

Chief among the agitators in American labor unions is William Z. Foster. It was he who founded the Trade Union Educational League, for the purpose of spreading propaganda throughout all labor unions in the country, and it was he who engineered the "boring from within" method which during the last five years has stirred up considerable trouble and unrest, complicating the industrial system to such an extent that the Government, on two occasions, was forced to step in and avert a national tie-up of industry.

Ban on Meetings.

Because of the danger of arrest in case of defection, Communists in this country are forbidden to gather in large groups except on special occasions, when special orders from Rus-

sia direct delegates to gather in convention at some certain point.

The nature of the movement itself makes labor the logical body through which, if communism is to succeed at all, the principles, ideals and aims of communism may be transmitted from the main source of the teaching—Russia—to the masses which its organizers and propagandists hope to snail.

But, although several thousand workers individually have allied themselves to the communist cause, the main body of union labor—and non-union as well—has remained aloof, refusing to join this organization, which cries so loudly for the "freedom of the workingman." Labor leaders—even those who often have been accused of being radical in feeling—have consistently refused to cast their fortunes with the Communists. If the United States Government had adopted a hands-off policy and allowed communism to proceed in the open in the belief that it would change itself without aid, labor's attitude might have been more uncertain. But, with the Government expressing its disapproval of the movement and refusing to allow the spread of propaganda in the open, Communists have had little success in their attempts to gain the approval of labor organizations. This does not mean, however, that strenuous attempts have not been made to overcome this opposition.

Formation of "Nuclei."

Under no circumstances are they permitted to meet in groups of more than 10 without special orders from the central executive committee. The organization, therefore, must depend for its operations on the spread of propaganda secretly distributed, and upon small groups which act independently but always under specific instructions received from the Communist headquarters. In the labor unions, as well as in other industries, these small groups are known as nuclei. What the duties of these nuclei are may best be understood from the interpretation of these duties sent out secretly by the recent international meeting in Moscow.

"A Communist nucleus," this order reads, "formed out of members of the

Communist party of each union, undertakes to transform the union into a revolutionary fighting organism. There must be built up about this nucleus a sympathetic following of those who, while not so clear in their views, will fight in the immediate present with the Communists on the concrete issues that arise from day to day.

"For crystallizing and educating a sympathetic following in the unions, the Communists create or participate in the creation of certain organizations of the more advanced workers in the union. These may take various forms, such as movements to improve the type of union structure, industrial, educational movements, etc. It should be the aim of the Communists to gain the dominant influence in these organizations, and to make of them instruments for the general Communist purpose of revolutionizing the unions."

Members of these nuclei meet from time to time, in many cases as often as once a week, to discuss matters pertaining to gaining control of union activities. It is their purpose at all times, as may be inferred from the above excerpt from the Moscow orders, to create a feeling of unrest, make other members of the union dissatisfied with labor conditions, and thus win them over to communism and revolution.

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Next installment in this series tomorrow.

mentary movement of the struggle of the working class. We must convert small strikes into general ones and convert the latter into armed revolt of the laboring masses of the country against capital and State.

A Program of Destruction.

"At the time of this revolt we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption, and make the working class the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberate the prisoners, demolish prisons and public offices, destroy all field fences and boundaries and shoot the most prominent military and police officers. We must be merciless, for the slightest weakness may afterward cause a whole sea of needless blood. Then we must try as soon as possible to extend the existing labor organizations and give production over to them. Every city should begin the work separately and proclaim a commune; that is, the labor organizations will become masters of the city.

"For us, the Anarcho-Communists, the economic struggle and the political struggle do not in themselves represent two entirely separate provinces. No. They flow together for us in one and the same struggle against all forms of oppression—

against capital and against government.

"We may, therefore, formulate our tactics thus: By participation in the struggle of the working class, guiding it and uninterruptedly widening and deepening the struggle, kindle the spirit with lying tales, takes away courage and faith in the power of man, faith in the triumph of justice here on the real earth and not in a chimerical heaven. Religion becomes visionary and visionary good slavery, grief and tears. And we declare war on all religious gods and religious fables. We are atheists."

Organization Still Active.

Although there have been reported recently no anachistic outrages—no bombings or attempted murders of public officials—it is known with a certainty that these men are slowly attempting to carry out the other principles of their creed—to stir up discontent among the laboring classes.

They are also known to have participated in the latest anarchist congress in Berlin, which was held in March, 1923, where the United States was represented by a man who called himself Demian. At this meeting a

decision was reached and passed unanimously to institute a campaign of assassination in every country of all high public officials. And since that time a close watch has been and is being kept by Government agents on all known anarchists in the United States, and especially in Chicago.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.) The next chapter in this series will appear tomorrow.

Less sober judgment and less common sense are used in matrimonial matters than in any other human endeavor, says the Richmond Missourian.

New!

They Lead the Parisian Touch
Boutonnieres and French
Flower Clusters

A happy French conceit—a red or white Camellia, Gardenia or Cornation Boutonniere. Also for hair dress—French Flowers and Ribbons. Gold or Silver Hair Bands for evening wear.

75c, \$1.49 and up.

CREERON

614 Twelfth St. N. W.
Around the Corner From High Prices

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., FRID

186 DEATHS IN MONTH IN MINE ACCIDENTS

Bureau Report for September Includes Fatalities From Explosions in Two States.

Accidents at coal mines in the United States took a toll of 186 lives in September, the Bureau of Mines announced today. The number of

tomb of 48,624,000 tons, the fatality rate for the month was 3.83 per million tons mined, as against 2.94 for September last year. One hundred and fifty-seven men lost their lives in accidents in bituminous mines alone, while 29 died in accidents in anthracite mines.

Reports to the bureau covering the first nine months of 1924 show a total of 1,821 lives lost in accidents at coal mines, as compared with 1,942 in the same months last year. Two explosions in September brought the total number of "major disasters" in 1924 to nine with a total loss of 462 lives, compared with seven similar disasters and 411 lives in 1923.

OLD TIME TELL OPERATORS C

Leaders of Industrial and
World Among Gro
Annual Sessi

By the Associated Press.
NEW ORLEANS, Octo
mor knight of the k
them leaders in the On

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1924.

Details of this plot were of United States authorities decided that nothing but deportation proceedings sought against the men. Their prosecution on attempted assassination means that the under who first brought information must take the open court would mean his identity and destroying work for the Government among the radicals. The and other radicals were active at that time. to the plans made by the at their meeting in Philadelphia were to be made their prominent officials in d. States. Therefore, the

services of this informant were more necessary than ever, and it was decided best to hold this man in a situation where he might still be of service to the Government. Through his intimate association with anarchists and Communists in both New York and Chicago, it was believed that any similar plot which might later be attempted could be frustrated.

Therefore, with the deportation of the five men the case of the attempted assassination of Mr. Wilson was ended. It lives only as part of the records in the Bureau of Investigation offices in Washington. (Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.) (The next installment of this series will appear tomorrow.)

If you need work, read the want columns of The Star.

possible treachery on the part of any member who might be led to make known the meeting place to the Government officials.

If, for instance, the delegate was appointed from New York, his direction read to proceed to Detroit, with instructions to board a certain train. As he stepped from the train at Detroit he was ordered to insert in his buttonhole a white carnation in the center of which was a spot of red. As he reached the platform he was met by another "comrade" wearing a similar flower. This man presented the delegate with another sealed envelope bearing the unbroken seal of the Moscow government.

This directed the delegate to proceed to Cleveland. In Cleveland a similar procedure was followed. He was handed orders to take a given train out of Cleveland. In Cleveland he received another envelope, which he was not to open until he had boarded the train. This "train order" informed him that he was on his way to Chicago and gave specific directions for him to follow when he reached the city.

Delegates from other sections of the country were given their instructions with equal precision and equal secrecy. All departures were planned so that the delegates would arrive in Chicago on the morning of May 15.

And on the morning of May 15 there arrived at the forest preserve in the River Forest, from all points of the country, from Canada and from Russia, 25 members and delegates from the United Communist party, 32 delegates from the Communist-Labor party, one delegate from Canada and one delegate representing the Communist International in Moscow.

All of these delegates met in the woods for seven consecutive days and nights in order that unity might be achieved in the Communist organizations.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

(The next installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.)

The first man to propound a scheme for building a tunnel under the English channel was a French mining engineer named Mathieu, who impressed Napoleon with the idea at the beginning of the last century.

WHO WILL BE

It is getting mighty close to Election day; and each candidate for the Presidency is being daily impressed by his "trainers" that no one else has the slightest chance of winning. Some of the partisans are so wrought up over the situation that they believe the country is going to the everlasting how-wows if their particular choice does not win.

No such thing! This country is as firmly intrenched in the hearts

ADVERTISEMENT.

more in two weeks
medicine taken in 20 years

Health. Intestines. It cleans, sweeps and purifies them. It acts exactly as nature acts. And it is never necessary to increase the amount eaten. If eaten regularly, Kellogg's Bran is guaranteed to bring permanent relief to the most chronic cases of constipation, or your grocer returns your money. For Kellogg's Bran is ALL bran. Nothing but ALL bran can be so effective. That is why doctors recommend Kellogg's. The wonderful, nut-like flavor of Kellogg's Bran is exclusive. It is delicious—totally unlike ordinary bran. Eat two tablespoonfuls daily—in chronic cases, with every meal. Eat it with milk or cream and in the recipes on every package. Kellogg's Bran, cooked and krumbled, is made in Battle Creek. Sold by all grocers.

(Ask your druggist.)

Woodward
Where

M... ..

REDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924

we know everything inside that room. If first plan to gain access ing room, but there was a door and the walls therefore, such procedure nish nothing.

enced Hall Door.

hope of gaining any in whatever was to hear it that door leading into the our presence were detected it as well stand out on the for all the good it would do or. Knowing that they were d, they would talk of nothing getting than the weather.

ever, in the end it was all very waiting until a commotion usual intensity occurred on the to cover any slight noise. I usly turned the knob and open- door some two inches. Just as figured, the noise had drawn to the window and the slight of the door as it opened went ed. Nor was it noted through- meeting that the door was not adclosed.

nder Stoklitzky, a Russian ere for propaganda purpose, aking. He was the guiding the meeting throughout and was the recognized chairman. ll were standing at the window e down into the street below. Little aloof from the others.

my brothers. Stoklitzky ing in his droning voice, ou have an example of the nce of mob outbursts. The es the city on this day. Does attempt to dissuade them he trampled under foot like a it is proof of what power is sed by the people when they to use it. It should be as an in- ation to the leaders gathered here, true vision of what can be ex- ed on the day our cause becomes essful."

Stoklitzky the Leader.

here were murmurs of approval all turned again to the straight- ed chairs which had been pulled the office desk in the center of m.

nd that table then were sitting: sons who gave communism its e again in the United States, for

until that time no organization had been perfected or even planned and no movement, however appealing, can grow without some sort of crystallized effort.

There was, first, at the head of the table Stoklitzky, who later became secretary of the Russian Federation of the Communist Party of America. This man had been sent here by Thotsky for the express purpose of spreading propaganda and furthering the communist idea throughout America. He had been sent here to work up class hatred, to create unrest in the labor classes, and by any means possible to generate a feeling of hatred against the government among the working classes to such a point that revolution would result. Stoklitzky stayed for a time in New York, moving in the latter part of 1918 to Chicago. Here he lived for several months on South Kedzie avenue near Roosevelt road. He was later arrested in Detroit, where charges of spreading revolutionary propaganda were brought against him, ending in deportation to Russia, where he now holds office as head of the emigration department.

Others at the Meeting.

Sitting next to him was William Bross Lloyd, for many years prominent in socialist work. When the Russian revolution broke out he associated himself with the bolshevist or communist movement. The others present were:

Dennis Bait, a Detroit man, who later became a member of the executive committee of the Communist party and who is now lecturing on Communism throughout the country.

Issac Ferguson, a Chicago lawyer, who, after serving a year in Sing Sing for advocating revolution, gave up the Communist idea in disgust and is now practicing law in Chicago.

Joseph Stilson, another Chicago man, who, after being indicted in Philadelphia for violation of the espionage act, jumped his bond and fled the country.

Joseph Kowalsky, former secretary of the Polish federation of the Socialist party. Kowalsky was one of the men most prominent in the Communist movement. Four years ago he was deported to Russia from Chicago.

In 1922 he was sent back by Communist leaders in Russia, was smuggled into the country and delivered important papers and instructions to "Red" leaders in New York. Department of Justice agent arrested him there and he was sentenced to serve one year in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for fraudulent entry into the United States. He concluded his term some months ago and is now awaiting deportation a second time. (Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

(The next installment of this series will be published tomorrow.)

CHARGES ALIENATION OF DEAD WIFE'S LOVE

Man Sues for \$250,000, Saying Defendants Got Property From Spouse.

By the Associated Press.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., October 17.—Alleging alienation of the affections of his wife, who died in Torrington, Conn., a week ago, John McMahon, in a suit on file here today, seeks \$250,000 damages from Gen. S. H. Wadhams of Torrington, H. C. Atkins, Indianapolis saw manufacturer; Clara Wadhams and Col. T. B. Dugan of Colorado Springs.

McMahon, who owns a hotel and other property here, charged that the four brought about the separation of him and his wife in 1907 and forced her to bequeath to them a half of her property, which included several business blocks here. McMahon is 60 years of age. The funeral of his wife was held here Tuesday.

Canadians to Build New Racer.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 17.—Canadians are organizing a company to build a schooner to succeed the Blue Nose in the international fishermen's race, which will be held off Gloucester in 1925. It was learned on good authority today. W. J. Roue, designer of the Blue Nose, will draw the plans for the new vessel.

W. A. Coup Crea

By the As CHIC. loy Kn two wa rence H. liam H. mond H. day, we last night. They left Minneap. Knox, M. A few money H. for the ago, who home at Hall-Que arrive h. license time w. cense. from hi the wee John Hall-Qu burgh, by his rector burgh wide at d, vorco

Weir rumore tic reg Porcup

Y ON

MAISON MAURICE

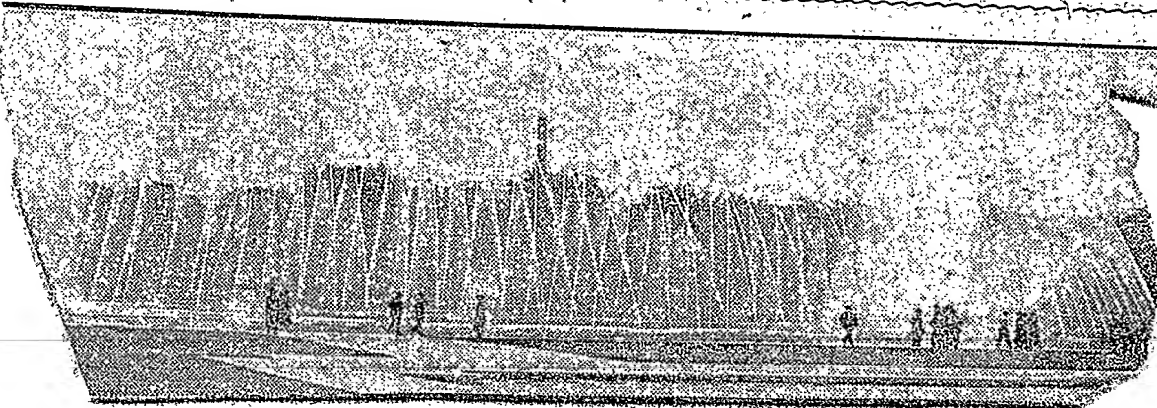
3 E. Corner 13th and G. Streets, N. W.

The Outs Milline

THE EVENING STAR, WAS



NEW OF ZR-3 RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY. Photograph snapped on the lawn of the Executive Mansion. Krouse, Dr. Baer, secretary of the German Embassy; Lieut. Col. E. C. Turner, Marine Corps; Dr. Hugo Eckener, commanding her trip; Capt. E. A. Lehmen, the President, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Capt. George W. Steele, Hans von Schiller, Gherardi. National Photo.



bers, who are...
tors of the entire radical movement
all over the world.

Organization Highly Centralized.

In fact, the presidium of the International is the most centralized organization in existence. Within the executive committee are numerous bureaus. One is the political bureau, which solves all problems submitted to it of political procedure in relation to the Communist organization of the country submitting the problem. Then there is the organization bureau, composed of seven members, who, as the name suggests, deal with problems of organization in various countries, send men to aid in organizing new Communist centers, and aid generally in the work of establishing headquarters in new territory. This bureau also is in charge of the organization of various bureaus for carrying on the illegal, underground work of the Communists in countries which do not permit the spread of Communist propaganda in the open.

There is also a general secretariat, which is an auxiliary branch of the presidium, with a general secretary and various undersecretaries, all elected by the central executive committee. This division takes charge of all matters of communication between various sections of the organization.

Then there is a department of education and a department of agitation, which work in conjunction with each other, with a view to co-ordinating educational and agitational work of the various Communist parties all over the world.

Exercises Wide Control.

Besides these departments there is an Eastern department, dealing exclusively with Communist problems of Eastern countries. Formerly there were also many bureaus in charge of Communist work in other countries—in western Europe, North and South America—but these have now been abolished by the central executive committee. In their place and in place of second-hand orders being sent to Communist organizations in these countries, special representatives now are sent to supervise in person the activities of the Communist parties. There is also a women's section, handling all questions dealing with enlarging the lists of woman members, and a sports section, which is charged with spreading propaganda through athletic organizations throughout the world.

The activities of the Communist international in the United States began with the first congress, 1919, at which American Communists were

The next installment in this series will appear tomorrow.

WORLD FLYERS PLAN TRIP BACK TO EAST

Will Hop Off From San Diego Monday and Will Separate at San Antonio.

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., November 1.—The Army world flyers will take the air again Monday for a flight to El Paso and eastward, it was announced by Capt. Lowell H. Smith, flight commander. The flyers will go to San Diego tomorrow by train and take off from Rockwell Field Monday in the world cruisers.

Monday night will be spent in El Paso. From El Paso the aviators will fly to San Antonio. Here they will separate, Lieuts. Erik Nelson and John Harding in their world cruiser New Orleans going to New Orleans, while Capt. Smith will proceed to Chicago.

Lieut. Leigh Wade will also fly his airplane to New Orleans. The three world cruisers will rejoin at Dayton, Ohio, after completion of celebrations for Smith at Chicago and for Nelson and Wade at New Orleans.

DAVID P. FACKLER DIES.

Internationally Known as Founder of Actuarial Society.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Word was received here yesterday of the death Thursday of David Parkes Fackler, internationally known actuary and founder of the Actuarial Society of America, while visiting in Richmond, Va. He was in his 84th year and was regarded as the dean of his profession by his associates.

Mr. Fackler, who was a native of Kempville, Va., was a member of the firm of Fackler, Fackler & Breby of this city. Soon after he was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1859 Mr. Fackler entered the actuarial department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He resigned in 1865 to start his own business.

Prayer meetings of Alexandria, Va.
Prayer meeting, Thursday, 6 p.m.
ALL WELCOME.

FRIENDS

Friends Church

13th and Irving sts. S.W.
S. S. 9:45 a.m. Meeting for worship, 11 a.m.
O. E. 6:30 p.m. Thursday prayer meeting.
7:45 p.m.
MURRAY S. KENWORTHY, PASTOR.
4913 14th st. S.W. Phone Col. 3672.
WELCOME TO ALL.

Friends Meeting

1811 Eye St. N.W.
Meeting at 11 a.m.
FIRST DAY SCHOOL, 10 A.M.
ALL ARE INVITED.

Y. W. C. A.

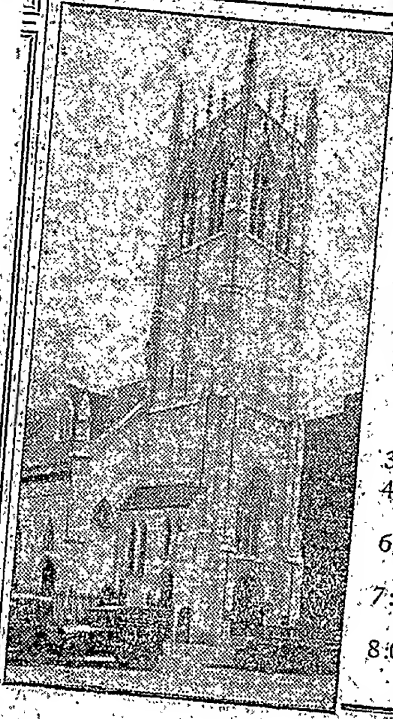
PHYLLIS WHEATLEY Y. W. C. A.
901 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.
Vesper Services
Sunday, 4 p.m.

EPISCOPAL

MOUNT SAINT ALBAN

Wisconsin Avenue N.W. near
Woodley Road

Holy Communion 7:30 a.m.
Morning Prayer and
Litany 10:00 a.m.
Holy Communion and
Sermon 11:00 a.m.
Preacher, the Dean.
People's Evensong and Ser-
mon 4:00 p.m.
Preacher, the Rt. Rev.
James E. Freeman, D. D.,
Bishop of Washington.
Music by the Cathedral Choir.
The 4 o'clock service is broadcast
by radio every Sunday.
Take Wisconsin Avenue Cars or
Woodley Road Bus Line.



Epiphany

G Street, near 14th

Founded in 1841

Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips,
D. D., Rector.

8:00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9:30 a.m.—Church School.
10:40 a.m.—Chimes Recital.
11:00 a.m.—Morning Prayer
and third sermon in series
on "Lord's Prayer" by
Dr. Phillips.
3:00 p.m.—Church School.
4:00 p.m.—Service and Ad-
dress.
6:00 p.m.—Young People's
Society.
7:45 p.m.—Chimes-Organ Re-
cital.
8:00 p.m.—Evensong and
Sermon by Dr. Phillips.

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

"Workers' Party" Externally Legal and Harmless,
Underneath Same as Communist Group, Grew Out
of Activity to Suppress Latter.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

Chapter 15.

The blow dealt by the Government through its raids was not one which could be too easily overcome by communist leaders who had escaped service of deportation warrants or by new leaders to be sent from Russia to carry on the work of communizing the United States. It proved to the Moscow International what it had been intended to prove—that the communist party of America could no longer legally exist in the United States. It also made plainly apparent to international officials that if communism were to continue to flourish here and to retain the hold already acquired there was need of immediate action to utilize every possible force in this country to that end.

As the most effective method for carrying out their plans it was decided to create an organization to be known as radical in feeling, but yet one which should be entirely within the law, although its membership list would be almost the exact duplicate of the now forbidden "Communist party." This was born the "Workers' party," legal and harmless to outside appearances, but under the surface having the same ambition as the older party, from which it was formed—the overthrow of the United States Government and substitution of a government by the workers.

Duty Specified.

"It is the duty of the Communist party," these instructions read, "to defeat by any means that may be necessary the capitalist government's attempt to confine it to underground channels, in which it is even more concealed from the masses than it is from the government. It is true that we cannot exist now in the open under our own name as the Communist party section of the Communist International. This is partly because of the peculiar present stage of capitalism in this country, partly because of the long habit of non-solidarity of labor in America, partly because of the peculiar cowardice of the Socialist officialdom, which at critical moments prevented a united stand for revolutionary principles, leaving the revolutionists without an organization with which to withstand an onslaught in the open; also partly because the Communists in this country attempted to stand in the open and were unable to obtain the mass support, were partly destroyed and their remnants driven underground."

Let this new semi-political force thus created be misunderstood or its purpose be misconstrued as placed it among others generally looked upon as "radical but harmless," here is the avowed program of the party which afterward was named the "Workers' party," given out from Moscow by the Communist International:

"The legal political organ is to be a means, enabling the Communist party to function in open contact with the masses in the class struggle and to become the revolutionary party of the masses. It is to participate actively in all phases of the class struggle on a platform that will go as far toward the Communist program as is possible while continuing a legal political existence.

Membership Compulsory.

"The entire membership of the underground party, the real Communist party, must join the open party and become its most active element. Communist party members must at all times hold the positions of leadership in the legal party.

"It follows from the above that the leadership and control of the legal political organ must be retained by the Communist party of America. Hence the party membership must function in the legal political organ as a unit subject and responsible to the Communist party.

"The program of the legal political

organ is to have for its basis the general principle of the class struggle, with the establishment of the Workers' Republic as its final political objective."

Gets Peremptory Orders.

It was some time before the Communists of America finally decided to carry out the decisions and orders from Moscow to proceed with the formation of the legal political party. Finally a peremptory demand that action be started arrived at Communist headquarters in New York from the International. This document was received December 8, 1921—quite a while after the formation of this legal machinery—and was delivered by special messenger. It stated that the executive committee of the Communist International was resolved to support the central executive committee of the Communist party of America in favoring the immediate formation of a legal political party on a national scale "over the opposition of certain elements within the party which objected to such procedure."

It was thought that by the formation of this party a powerful weapon would be given into the hands of American Communists to combat other political forces in the United States. Through this legal activity, it was thought, would be gained for the Communist party a strength which could not be obtained by purely underground methods.

All plans for this legal work were completed by Communist leaders in Moscow. When these had been formed directions were received here

to call an underground convention of the Communist party to make all final arrangements for the public convention at which the "legal" revolutionary party was to be launched. This underground convention was called for the Summer of 1922—the gathering held in Bridgman, Mich. in spite of the fact that the convention was raided by agents of the bureau of investigation, plans had been perfected to such an extent that the purpose of the convention, in so far as Communist plans were concerned, was accomplished. The public convention was held later in the fall of 1922, and thus was formed the Workers' -Accepting Communist various me under sever the Americ Workers' 6 several lan; matically ground Co members if Members of orders from Moscow. Leadership place—the the Intern

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Infernal Machines Employed by Communists—Anarchist Clans in Widespread Assassination Plot in U. S. Aimed at Prominent Officials.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

Chapter 14

May 1, 1919, was marked by communists throughout the world as a day of celebration and rejoicing. It was the anniversary of the communist international, and by official proclamation from Moscow the day was dedicated to "free Russia."

The central executive committee of the communist international sent out orders by code wire from Moscow to the effect that on May 1 every loyal comrade should spend his hours in thankfulness for the results which communism already had attained, and in demonstrating in some fitting manner which would call to the minds of the world the tyranny of the capitalist class and to show the world that the power of communism is great.

"General Strike" Fizzles

In the United States, it was decided at a meeting of the central executive committee of the United Communist party of America, that the most fitting anniversary would be the calling of a general strike. Let workmen all over the country, in every branch of industry, lay down their tools on that day and demonstrate the power of the worker. And this word was sent out by secret underground channels—that in all lines of industry a strike should be called.

That these orders for the "celebration" did arrive was evidenced by the results which followed in New York, Boston and Cleveland. Serious rioting occurred, there was some little bloodshed and many arrests were made. But due to advance information of the communist plans received by the Government from their undercover men, a general strike was prevented.

Infernal Machines Dispatched

Another sort of celebration also had been set for that day. The communist-anarchists, not being wholly in favor of the general strike idea, decided that their power would best be proved by a wholesale slaughter of public officials. Meeting in a little I. W. W. hall on the west side of Chicago, this plan was first discussed. This was followed by later meetings in New York and Camden, N. J., where it was decided to send out 24 death-dealing infernal machines which should destroy 24 of the country's most prominent men.

The list of those to whom these bombs were sent has not, I believe, ever been made public. There was much speculation and rumor as to the names of the men marked for

the "celebration packages" had been mailed:

Anthony Camminetti, then commissioner general of immigration.
Frederick C. Howe, immigration commissioner at Ellis Island.
United States Senators, Leo S. Overman, William King, Reed Smoot and Thomas W. Hartwick.
United States Representative John L. Burnett.

United States District Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago.
Assistant United States Attorney General Frank B. Nebeker.
United States Attorneys Charles Fickert and Edward Guha of San Francisco.

John E. Hyman, mayor of New York.
Richard W. Ehrig, police commissioner of New York.
W. Finch, special agent, Department of Justice.

Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle.
W. C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania.

W. J. Schaffer, attorney general of Pennsylvania.

John D. Rockefeller.

J. P. Morgan.

W. M. Wood, president American Wool Co., Boston.

T. Larry Dyer, State Senator of Pennsylvania.

P. G. Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi.

W. A. Scott, mayor of Jackson, Miss.

F. Bullmers, editor of the Daily News, Jackson, Miss.

An analysis of this list of intended victims shows that the plot was not directed at the men as individuals, but as officials; a plot at the Gov-

ernment itself by destruction of governing men.

Plot Revealed by Accident

And had it not been for a accidental accident nothing could have stopped the plot from proceeding its dreadful conclusion. As it opened, the bomb intended for Sen Hartwick exploded prematurely, closing the plot. This bomb, in wrapper marked "Gimbel Bros. York," it had been mailed in

York at a time calculated to it to its destination on May 1, exploded on April 28. Acting assumption that other bombs have been sent, intended to arrive their various destinations on the same date—May 1—postal inspectors immediately sent instructions to every postmaster in the country to watch for packages bearing the Gimbel Bros. wrapper, and as a result bombs were taken from the mails at various points before the hour time for their explosion, and not a single life was lost. Although several persons were suspected of being implicated in this plot, the evidence was not strong enough to guarantee conviction, and no arrests were made.

These various outrages—the Gimbel Bros. bomb plot, the plot to assassinate President Wilson, the plot to destroy Attorney General Pa and other public officials, the Street explosion—are mentioned to show that the communists in United States actually are active; they are not merely pressing home the overthrow of the Government, but are pressing home the overthrow of the Government by demonstrative and "red" organizers who communist groups oblige persons who became the revolutionary dog to should be accepted.

OCTOBER 28, 1924.

ER.

from circumstances surrounding the explosion. It is the belief of the anarchists that only by assassination of public officials and of men of great wealth can the power of the "autocratic rulers" be broken. Therefore, outside of personal enemies, anarchists are the only ones likely to attempt such wholesale murder to obtain their "justice."

Clues More Meager.

The clues in this case were few. Bits of the wagon were found. Shoes from the horse were traced to the blacksmith who made them, and pieces of the harness led to the man from whom it was purchased. But the blacksmith could not fix definitely the man who had ordered the horse-shoes, and the harness maker could not remember to whom he had sold the harness.

Then, in May, 1923, word was received from Seattle, Wash., that one William Kolohs, in custody there, professed to "know all about the Wall street explosion." And it was from him that Bureau of Investigation agents obtained what they believe is a reliable account of the explosion.

According to his story, Kolohs decided to join the radical movement which sailed for Moscow April 13, 1922, and made himself one of a party of 70 men and 10 women. This party sailed on the steamship Adriatic, and 4 of the 70 men bound for Moscow were 4 of those who had participated in the plot. Not only were they implicated, but one of the 4 was the one who had placed the bomb in the wagon. He boasted of it openly among the passengers, Kolohs said, and was proud of being the one who had caused the death of the 35 persons. He was about 23 years old, Kolohs said, had brown hair and smooth sharp-cut face and weighed about 150 pounds. He also gave the name of the man.

Story as He Heard It.

"While I was on the ship," he told agents in Seattle, "I heard the Wall street explosion, discussed several times. But I never was able to secure particulars until we had arrived in Russia. There it was talked of openly several times. On one occasion which I remember very well, at a place called Kammorva in Siberia, this man, talking about the explosion, told me, 'It is too bad I had to go away so soon. The man isn't even paid for his horse yet.'"

"I was much interested, of course, because, I had read about it in the papers. I talked to him quite a while and he told me just how it happened."

"Just before the bomb went off, he told me, he jumped down from the wagon and ran around the corner into a restaurant, where he waited for the explosion to take place. When he heard the noise he went back and looked around the corner of the building. When he saw that the explosion was a success he turned and ran away."

"He was very proud of having done this, and once, when we were in a group discussing it a dispute arose as to whether or not he was lying about it. Then he got mad and even came of the restaurant into the wagon after putting the bomb in."

the bomb, but this man we never could locate. In explaining why he didn't remember the name of the restaurant, Kolohs said he had heard so many strange things, most of them in Russian, that he was unable to recall all of them.

This statement, obtained by Inspector Scott, in Seattle, Kolohs said he would be willing to repeat at any time, and took his oath as to its truthfulness. Meanwhile, the man accused is being watched, held in \$10,000 bail, which he furnished, and the Government hopes to apprehend the other three, when all will be brought to trial.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

The next installment of the series will appear tomorrow.

TRAIL OF "REDS"

Inside Story of Wall Street
Five Persons W
Fifty W

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

CHAPTER 12

On September 16, 1920, shortly before noon, a rickety wagon drew up opposite the Wall Street office of J. P. Morgan Co. As it halted, the driver and his companion, both poorly dressed, alighted and walked down the street, turned the corner and disappeared.

Five minutes later a terrific explosion rocked the neighborhood, killing 35 persons and wounding some 50 more.

In the confusion which followed, no one noticed the shabbily dressed man half block away peering around the corner of a building toward the scene of disaster. He stood for a moment, slowly wiped his chin, turned and made his escape through the crowd.

Yet it is that man who is believed to have caused the explosion, who, following a carefully laid plan, rented a wagon and placed the bomb; a month later boasted of the disaster as an achievement, and offered to his doubting companions exactly what he stood when the explosion occurred.

Many Suspects Taken

Immediately following the explosion, under the personal direction of William J. Flynn, then chief of the Bureau of Investigation, an extensive round-up of radicals, anarchists and communists in the New York district was made. A number of suspects were taken, but no reliable information was obtained from them, though from time to time various "confessions" and "confessions" have appeared.

William Lind, alias Wolfe, a German anarchist leader, was arrested as a suspect shortly before Christmas, 1920. He was even said to have confessed, giving the names of the leaders, and had agreed to return to the United States to testify. Besides various others were taken into custody at different times, only to be released later when no evidence could be found to connect them with the explosion.

In these several "confessions" the Government took little interest, for federal agents already possessed what they believe to be the only reliable

IN AMERICA

Bombing, When Thirty-
re Killed and
inded.

of the Wall Street bomb, which here is revealed for the first time. Not only that, but one of the men suspected already has been arrested, although he himself does not know that the Government suspects his complicity in the affair.

Object of Big Raid.

A year ago Communists had called a secret convention to be held at Bridgman Mich. Raids by the Government followed, in which every effort was made to seize all participants in the convention. Now every one at that time believed that the purpose of the Government in making that raid was to break up the Communist convention, and such is still the belief. Yet the real purpose of raiding that convention in the woods was not to seize some scores of "reds," but to effect the arrest of one particular anarchist-Communist who, according to information I had received, was to attend that meeting. And it was this anarchist who was suspected of being one of the originators of the Wall Street bomb plot.

The name of this man, for obvious reasons, cannot be revealed. He has been under constant observation of the Federal agents for the last year, with the hope that by following his movements the identity of the others might be learned. The story in the hands of the Bureau of Investigation reveals an anarchist plot aimed at officials of Morgan & Co., as one of a series of murders carefully planned by anarchists who made their final plans in New York. That it was an anarchist plot was inferred immediately by agents assigned to the case. This assumption would follow any outrage of a similar character, from the nature of the thing itself and

which he had...
Lomb in the wagon, but...
member the name he told me...
he said to me: "If we ever get back to New York I will show you right where I stood when the explosion took place."
There was another man, from Chicago, Kolchak said, who heard the boasts of the man who said he set

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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Anarchist Caught in 1919 Attempting Attack on President Wilson—Planned by Group as First in Series of Assassinations.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 13.

On February 24, 1919, amid the bare of hands and the cheering of thousands, President Wilson landed at Commonwealth pier, Boston, returning to American soil from his history-making mission abroad.

Escorted by aircraft, submarine chasers, torpedo boat destroyers and a flotilla of committee boats, the President reached the landing. The crowd roared its greeting and the presidential party made its way slowly toward the heart of the city.

Along the line of march, where the street widens a trifle near Dewey square there was a slight scuffle near the edge of the crowd as the automobile in which the President was riding was about to pass. No one noticed the disturbance. Yet that scuffle prevented the name of Woodrow Wilson from being added to the list of our martyred Presidents.

Two men were arrested—Florian Bertaer and Elario Corostiza—and thus was frustrated a carefully planned attack upon the life of Mr. Wilson by a band of assassins who formed part of a group of Spanish anarchists in Philadelphia, known as the Grupos Pro Erenza. Later three others—Gonaro Pazus, Edwardo Baraves and A. Sapelano—were arrested and deported.

First Story of Thwarted Attack.

No mention ever was made of the attempt on the life of the President, and it is here for the first time that the details of his attempted assassination are told.

In January, 1919, an under-cover man, assigned from the New York office to watch closely all anarchists, reported that an attempt would be made to kill President Wilson as he was on his way from the ship pier to the city. Immediately 10 men were assigned to investigate, and to take the steps necessary to safeguard the life of Mr. Wilson. At the same time orders were issued that the strictest secrecy should guard every move of the department. These agents, working night and day, learned that a group of anarchists had met in Philadelphia and that there they had completed the first details of the plot. At great danger to themselves, the investigators learned the identity of the men, and they were shadowed constantly. Never, during that month, from the time that meeting was known until the time set for the President's arrival at Boston, was any one of that group outside the surveillance of one of the secret service men. At all times the secret service department in Washington knew the exact whereabouts of every man connected with the anarchists. The only thing they did not know was

the manner in which the life of Mr. Wilson would be attempted.

It was learned that the assassination of Mr. Wilson had been planned by the anarchists as the first of a series of murders throughout the country to show the people of the United States the power of anarchy, and as the first lesson to the "down-trodden workmen" in how to convert the United States into a democracy of the proletariat.

At the meeting in Philadelphia, it was learned, the decision to kill Mr. Wilson was reached only after considerable debate. It was argued that some lesser public official should be sacrificed first, and that the death of the National President should be accomplished as the culmination of a series of murders of other "smaller" officials. This idea, however, was discarded, and it was decided that Mr. Wilson should be the first whose death should mark the march toward proletarian freedom. A vote was then taken as to the method by which the President should meet his death, and it was finally decided to leave this to the discretion of those who should be chosen to carry out the "mission." Lots were then drawn to determine who should be honored with this mission of death. The two with the cross were drawn by Bertaer and Corostiza.

Plans of the Conspirators.

It was then decided that these two should meet in New York shortly before the arrival of the George Washington in Boston. The idea of tossing a bomb was discarded as too conspicuous. A pistol, fired from a pocket, would be just as effective

and offer less opportunity for arrest. Bertaer and Corostiza, it was decided, would elbow their way through the crowd to a place directly behind the soldiers, who undoubtedly would guard the right of way, at a point along the line of march where the crowd was most dense, making escape more easy to manage. Three others were to remain slightly in the background, and a taxi cab was to be kept waiting at the curb half a block away. It was figured that in the confusion which surely would follow such a shooting escape would be a simple matter.

It was the plan that when the shot was fired the three men in the rear would immediately raise a huge commotion, yelling and seizing upon the man nearest them, accusing him of having fired the shot. In the confusion attention would thus be distracted from Bertaer and Corostiza, who could easily make their escape, whereupon these other three might silently melt through the crowd, and so to freedom.

Seized by Government Agents.

According to this prearranged plan, as the President's machine drove slowly toward the place occupied by the assassins, one of them was slowly placing his hand in the pocket of his coat. As the presidential party within a few yards of the approach, these two men were seized behind, and the hand, which gripped the pistol, was held firmly in the of a United States secret service prisoner and both were taken custody. The other three were released a short time after, were deported as undesirable.

Although in the hands of the government, the anarchists of Philadelphia, against the United States.

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Organization of Youth of America, Most Dangerous and Vital Factor in Communist Movement Begun in 1920 Upon Orders of Moscow Committee.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER XXIII.

With the establishment of Communist revolutionary groups throughout the country, with the organization of groups of Communists in almost all of the foreign-speaking nationalities of the United States, and the organization of efficient, smooth-running underground machinery for the spread of their propaganda, it might be thought that the Communist organization in the United States is fairly complete.

Yet there is one other branch of propaganda besides the unions, the negroes, the Army and Navy and all industry—generally—which is even more important from the Communist standpoint and more dangerous from the American standpoint than all the rest. The various branches heretofore mentioned affect only the adult population—a population which soon will grow old and pass away, and which, at best, is difficult to control. Therefore, to complete their propaganda cycle, the central executive committee in Moscow decreed that another section be organized, here composed of the youth of the country. The youth it is possible to train into ways of Communist thinking as they grow and, therefore, Communist leaders rightly argued, having grown up in communism, so to speak, these youth on reaching manhood and womanhood will form a united body for revolution which nothing can shake.

Organizing the Young.

Following these orders, in 1920, the work of organizing the young people of the country began. Their section is simply a miniature of the adult organization. The program is the same, having for its aim the overthrow of the Government by force.

Based on the parent organization, the machinery of the younger generation's societies runs with equal smoothness and runs by stealth and secrecy. This underground federation of young people is known as the Young Communist League. To be eligible for membership one must be 17 years of age and embrace the principles of communism. There is no maximum age limit, so organizers of maximum mature years are allowed to recruit members of the younger party.

main members of the party chosen by the international at Moscow. There is an initiation fee of 50 cents and dues of 25 cents per month, and to become a member one must be vouched for by at least two members who have been active in the work for at least three months. They meet in convention, they have their district organizers and delegates to the national convention, the same as members of the Communist party. The only difference is their age. Here is the purpose of the Young Communist League, as expressed in the program adopted at its first national convention in 1922:

"The Young Communist League of America, as the officially recognized section of the Young Communist International in this country, declares itself in complete agreement with the program and tactics of the Young Communist International.

Aims Are Set Forth.

"Centralized leadership is an essential factor for the success of the proletarian revolution, nationally as well as internationally. Therefore the Young Communist League of America places itself under the political leadership of the recognized section of the Communist International, the Communist party of America. The aim of the Young Communist League is the aim of the Communist Society. This can only be done through the complete forcible overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishment in its place of a transitional working class state, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The role of the Young Communist League is to win over the large masses of the working class youth of America for revolutionary action through vigorous communist education and propaganda activity and through everyday struggles with the workers, thus in reality becoming the revolutionary vanguard of the young."

It is a part of the constitution that the members hold a meeting at least every two weeks. More than that, at these meetings, they study communism and ways of furthering communist revolutionary principles.

And not only do they hold meetings, but a record is kept of proceedings at these meetings, printed and distributed to members as a record. Also they have their own newspaper—the Young Communist—printed secretly and distributed with equal secrecy to all members of the league.

The "Young Workers' League." To augment this, there is another organization of youthful communists known as the Young Workers' League, and corresponds to the workers' party, identical with that of the Young Communists. The program and constitution for this organization is practically identical with that of the Young Communist League, minus the parts advocating revolution by armed force.

Added to these, there has been established a "junior section" in each of these organizations to take in children of even younger age, their membership being composed of children between the ages of 11 and 17. Of these members about 30 per cent are girls. In Chicago this junior section has several hundred members, and the membership of the Young Communist League here runs into the thousands.

It is the duty of members of these leagues first to learn the principles of communism, and second to learn and to practice the various methods of teaching others to accept them.

To aid this work among the young, Communist there has been established in Chicago the United Sunday Social Schools, to which the young Communists go to learn revolutionary principles. Originally this organization was established by the Socialist party, but today it is entirely under control of the Communists and forms a most important factor in spreading revolutionary doctrine among children of the working people.

In connection with it, also, is a propaganda organization. One of these propaganda schools is located at 1922 West Division street, operating under the name of the Russian Soviet Technical School—a school where, besides revolutionary doctrine, are taught also various technical trades.

It was raided, at one time by the Government and 30 persons arrested. More than 100 attended this school alone. Besides these schools there are open forums held each month in various halls, the location of which is changed regularly. The school is conducted on the South Side, attended exclusively by negroes, who are taught Communist doctrines.

It may be thought that this teaching of Communism to the young will bear little result; that children of that age have not yet developed sufficiently to take seriously any such revolutionary teaching. Perhaps not. Yet there must be some results favorable to the Communists, for they keep the younger organizations alive.

Propaganda in Schools.

And the fact still remains that the young Communists were active enough to cause a general investigation of Chicago's schools some months ago, to discover where these teachings came from and to what extent they were being accepted by the high school students.

Another example of junior Communist activities is found in New York, where in December, 1923, an 11-year-old boy, Leo Granoff, was arrested for being one of the leaders in Junior Communist work there. Leo was a member of the junior section of the Young Workers' League. A policeman arrested him while he was waiting on the corner for his mother. He had in his possession a copy of the Communist, a red flag and a membership card in the junior section of the Young Workers' League. An immediate investigation was demanded by the National Security League.

When he was released, after being arraigned before Justice Hoyt in New York, he received hundreds of telegrams from Junior organizations all over the country.

These young Communists may outgrow their revolutionary tendencies when they grow up, yet the United States Department of Justice does not

TAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

manner in the elections of persons to a legislative body. For, it was decided, election of a Communist to legislative office would not be in accordance with the principle of "overthrow by armed force."

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The next chapter of this series will be published in The Star tomorrow.

Jeweler Robbed of \$8,200.

NEWARK, N. J., October 22.—Two men held up Isadore Finkel in his ferry street jewelry store yesterday and escaped with \$7,000 in unset diamonds, a ring valued at \$1,000 and \$200 in cash.

To live long is almost every one's wish, but to live well is the ambition of a few.

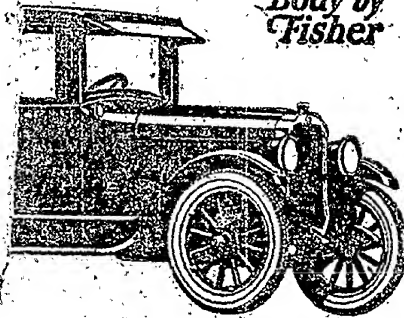


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with the hope of eventually bringing about a revolution.

It was at this meeting that it was decided to form a league for the purpose of spreading propaganda, to be known as the Communist Propaganda League, to further Communist doctrine. This organization, it was planned, should have its headquarters in New York.

Sowing Seeds of Revolution.

This meeting voted complete support of the program adopted by the Russian Communist party, which provided for the overthrow of all capitalistic governments throughout the world by force. This program also expressed the belief that the only way in which a proletarian government could be substituted for those now in existence was by "mass action"—by organizing the masses and

secret conventions held here, and there have been organized complete underground connections whereby activities and directions may be transmitted without detection. All these orders come from Chicago. Schools of radicalism have been established here which members are compelled to attend, and it is here that elaborate plans and minute instructions, issued in Moscow, are received at stated intervals and dispatched with clocklike regularity to other headquarters.

How Discontent Is Spread.

So skillfully have these instructions been carried out that at present throughout the country, in every section, in every large city, in every state, will be found groups of "reds" holding secret meetings at stated intervals, following out instructions received through Chicago agents from

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The next installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.

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THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1924

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Commonly Accepted Type of Bewhiskered Russian Bomb Carrier Far From Correct Picture of Leaders of Communism.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 2.

When the word "red" is spoken a picture comes to most persons of a bearded Russian of the cartoon variety, huge of stature, wearing seven-league boots, with eyes of fire and a bomb in each hand. But the modern "red" is no such animal. He is as crafty as a graduate safeblower and as shrewd as any business man.

He is sent here after months of study in Russia, where he has learned the principles of communism. He comes here as a leader and organizer, to train others, to help build an organization which he hopes will conquer the world by destroying its capitalists, by overthrowing all capitalistic government through force and thus bringing about a world-wide revolution which will leave "the workers" in complete control.

These organizers are sent direct from Moscow, and every shipload brought in under the Russian quota carries three, four, ten or a dozen men who have been specially chosen for the work of spreading the seed of domestic and industrial discontent throughout America. And they go forth as solemnly and with as much earnest intent as did the early Christian crusaders. They believe the doctrine they preach. And they have sworn themselves in solemn consecration to "the freedom of the masses."

Meeting Decides on Methods.

So this little group of mass-action enthusiasts, gathered together about the table in a shabby office on West Madison street, while the streets below were noisy with the blare of horns and the shouts and cheers of Armistice day celebrants, talked all afternoon, solemnly and seriously, and discussed in a most matter-of-fact manner the methods to be adopted which would bring about most speedily the overthrow of the United States "capitalistic government" and supersede it by a rule of the proletariat.

The meeting several times grew heated, but not because of any decided difference as to the principles involved—merely because the views of one or two of the group differed from the rest as to the procedure to be adopted. They all were agreed on tossing out the "governing capitalists" and substituting rulers from their own ranks. In fact, before the meeting had concluded the entire program of the Russian Communist party had been approved. And it had also been decided to follow the plan submitted from Moscow to build an organization in the United States

stirring up such discontent that revolution would result.

In order to spread more thoroughly the doctrines of communism throughout the United States it was decided to obtain and send out over the country speakers who should preach the gospel of mass action by force and who would engender among the working classes the spirit of revolution which, "on a certain day," should be crystallized into concerted action—which day, it was intended, should mark the downfall of the United States Government.

These questions were debated hotly for hours, but the arguments were merely quibblings over certain details of the procedure. When the program had been decided on, they all stood, grasping hands in comradely fashion, while Stoklitzky expressed the feeling of the entire group as they adjourned.

"Gentlemen," said he, "we speak as members of the Socialist party to other Socialists, primarily in the interests of the party itself. Those of us who have organized this propaganda league, in common with like-minded Socialists throughout the country are imbued with thoughts that socialism as it now functions falls short of its possibilities in giving leadership and unity to the revolutionary elements of the United States. And by fostering a truly revolutionary movement in this country we hasten the coming of government by the rightful owners—the proletariat."

So saying, the meeting adjourned. And thus Communism was born in the United States.

Chicago as "Red" Headquarters.

Nor was this the last meeting held in Chicago at which plans were perfected for strengthening the organization of the Communists. Chicago developed rapidly into the headquarters city for the radical movement.

No city in the United States has a more varied collection of radicals and radical societies than Chicago. It is here that all orders concerning special or general movements of Communists have their origin—received direct from Moscow. It is here are found the guiding geniuses of Communism who direct their activities all over the country. It is here that all propaganda originates, and it is here that recruiting agents and leaders make their way to meet "in convention," then to leave again for the sections of the country assigned to them for the spread of the revolutionary doctrine.

Organizers, with Chicago as their headquarters, have worked until the ranks of Communism have swollen to almost unbelievable numbers. Sex-

DAVIS TO INVADE MISSOURI TONIGHT

Candidate Winds Up Whirlwind Campaign in Illinois Today.

By the Associated Press.

DAVIS SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 18.—After three days of intensive campaigning in Illinois, John W. Davis returned today to Missouri to plead his cause to the people of that border State.

Before delivering tonight, at St. Louis, what he plans to make one of the major speeches in his fight for the presidency, the Democratic standard-bearer will motor this afternoon to East St. Louis for his farewell speech on Illinois soil.

Dashing from district to district in the foreign quarter in Chicago last night, Mr. Davis delivered three addresses, in the course of which he defined his conception of the process of making Americans.

He declared that equality of rights "attaches the very moment when any man or woman lands upon American soil to cast his lot among us."

"Be honest, industrious, God-fearing," Mr. Davis said. "It is not ours to ask from what corner of the globe he comes, if with sincerity and earnestness of heart, he comes here to do his duty as a citizen, together with the other citizens of this country."

"All that we ask and all that we should ask of any newcomer is that he take his part with those he finds here to build up this American Nation with the high ideals of service, honor and of patriotism, when men alike must wish it to exhibit."

Two hundred and fifty libraries and schools in England now loan books for the blind.

Russia. They meet from time to time "in convention," at which larger meetings reports are made of progress and instructions transmitted for carrying on the future work of spreading effectively the subtle propaganda of communism.

Associated with this vast organization are not alone the foreign-speaking alien and the "down-trodden workingman" seeking redress for fancied wrongs, but also men of high standing—men whose position carries with it much influence and many followers; men of wealth and brains who are joining their influence to that of their more humble associates with the definite aim of overthrowing the present Government.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1924.

ly of their strength can be. These organizations as a aim a membership of more 10,000. Of these the most federation, both financially erically, is the Finnish fed- This organization alone con- eral daily newspapers. It n publishing house in Du- n., and turns out yearly ap- ly 1,000,000 pieces of radi- ture. eration also controls a uni- young men of Finnish na- where they are prepared eer as proficient agitators. are taught economics, so- vics—but most of all com- In addition, this federation s real estate worth \$2,000,-

ow Control Evidens.

the last two years, as a nnection with the foreign radical papers, an organ- pt has been made by the

Communists to add the foreign lan- guage mutual benefit societies to the list of organizations under their con- trol—organizations with huge re- sources and some political power as well. And to some extent they have been successful. By placing men from the Communist party in the various societies as members to stir up ill- feeling and discontent they have suc- ceeded in many instances in getting their members on the board of di- rectors and many obtaining com- plete control, more noticeably among the Bohemian, Croatian, Slav and Jewish societies.

Add this money power to the influ- ence of the 500 or 600 radical sheets, some of them having a circulation as high as 130,000, and when it is realized that these papers are dis- tributed among the hundreds of thousands of workers it can easily be seen that this danger, which has been generally looked upon as a na- tional bugaboo, may quite possibly develop, with the spread of discon-

tent and ill-feeling, into a real na- tional danger.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News.)

The next installment in this series will appear tomorrow.

The "easiest way" is the "hardest way after all. There is so much to be undone before we can really hope to do anything worth while, says the Charleston News.

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persistently familiarize the working
class with the inevitability of armed
force in the proletarian revolution.
The working class must be pre-
pared for armed insurrection as the
final form of mass action by which
the workers shall conquer the state
power and establish the dictatorship
of the proletariat.
"Let us destroy the capitalistic
Government of the United States and
substitute the workers' government."
All this, of course, was interspersed
with discussions of committees, the
manner in which the program could
be most effectively carried out, and a
bitter argument as to whether the

the obstinate ones, until, as the sing-
ing crowd advanced once again, the
cheering which greeted their advance
became a rousing shout.

The Labor party group rushed to-
ward the others, singing at the top
of their voices. The groups merged
and with the merging the song was
hushed as they solemnly clasped
hands in the grasp of comradeship
and embraced each other with much
emotion.

Thereafter not a thing was said and
nothing was heard but the rustle of
the leaves stirred by the feet of the
"comrades" as they departed to carry
the message of unity to the Commun-
ists throughout the country who were
awaiting news of this convention.

yesterday afternoon, forcing a young
woman, in charge of the bank, and a
number of patrons to lie on the floor
while they looted the safe and draw-
ers of approximately \$4,000. The four
escaped in an automobile.

There are 1,939,431 women in voca-
tional industry in the United States.

Window

G

It O

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Radical Groups Argue Day and Night in Forest Convention Over Question of Having One or Two Parties in America.

BY JACOB SPOLOWSKY.
CHAPTER VII.

During the final sessions of the convention in the forest preserve the program in its final form was argued as a whole. The I. W. W. movement was endorsed and a resolution was passed making it a part of the program that communist organizations all over the United States should exert influence to win the I. W. W. to communism.

The Federation of Labor also came in for its share of discussion when, after heated debate, a resolution was passed denouncing the federation as an anti-revolutionary organization. At the same time, however, it was voted that an effort be made to place as many communists in the ranks of the labor organization as possible, with a view to changing its policy from one of anti-revolutionary sentiment to one which would favor revolution, and to destroy completely the then existing federation.

For organization purposes the country was divided at this convention into seven districts. The Chicago district is No. 7, consisting of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Discussing League of Nations.

The League of Nations was denounced as an "open enemy" and a futile instrument which capitalism chose to use for its own ends.

"The League of Nations was created to save world capitalism from the inner forces of destruction," reads the manifesto of this meeting, "and from its open enemy, the revolutionary proletariat. It has been a broken instrument from the start because of the inevitable antagonism between the national groups of capitalists. Besides, the breakdown of capitalism has gone too far for the easy establishment of a new equilibrium. The World War has not ended. It has only transformed itself into the international war of classes. The League of Nations cannot secure peace nor can it rally its people into a great offensive against the revolutionary forces of Europe. It must depend upon semi-barbarous mercenaries. The class consciousness of the workers of every advanced nation undermines the military organization upon which imperialistic exploitation depends."

Warned to Prepare for War.

And here is what was finally adopted as expressing the party feeling toward revolution:

"The struggle develops to open

Communist party of the United States should or should not work independently of the Russian communist leaders. It was finally decided to accept as final all orders coming from Moscow.

Struggle to Effect Unity.

The final debate lasted for an entire day and far into the early morning of the next, and concerned the question of unity of the two parties represented by the delegates present.

There were some delegates who obstinately refused to agree to such a union. The last morning found the situation deadlocked, and the argument went on during the day. There were speeches by the score. The obstinate Communist-Labor delegates were led away one by one to the outer fringe, where a group of "comrades" attempted to shake their decision.

Finally, toward midnight, a new procedure was adopted. The two groups separated to debate the question by themselves. Looking on from where we were living behind the bushes, it seemed silly, this arguing hour after hour over whether there should be one party or two. Yet they argued the question as seriously and with as much earnestness as though it were one upon which hung the fate of the Nation.

Voices Rise in Song.

It was almost 2 o'clock in the morning when the Communist "regulars" settled their disputes. The Communist-Laborites still were arguing. Then followed the weird ceremony. While the labor group argued, the other group sang. They sang like a group of school children learning a hymn—softly and earnestly. "Arise thou oppressed workers, arise!"—the official song of the international.

Then solemnly they marched through the darkness toward the labor group, still singing, the song growing in volume as they progressed—to inspire the others to decide for unity. As they approached they were met with cheers from the majority of the labor group. These, like little children, took hands and danced about the small circle of "obstinates" who still continued their arguments hotly, their voices rising to a shout in order to be heard above the singing and cheers of the others.

The singing group would then retreat, the song would stop, to begin again after an interval, and the performance would be repeated over and over.

Contending Factions Merge.

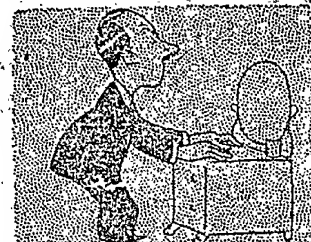
Each of the dancing group of

BEDTIME STORIES—A NIGHT INTO

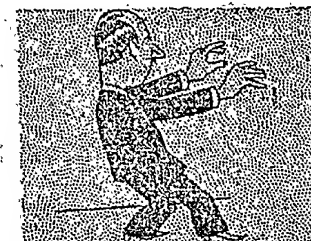
GLAYAS
WILLIAMS



SAYS HE HAS TO GO INTO THE NURSERY—HE LEFT HIS GLASSES IN THERE—NO, HE WON'T MAKE A LIGHT AND HE'LL BE CAREFUL NOT TO WAKE JUNIOR UP



FINALLY LOCATES BUREAU ON WHICH HE THINKS HE LEFT HIS GLASSES AND STARTS EXPLORING TOP



TRANSFERS HIS SEARCH TO THE CHIFFONIER ADVANCING CAUTIOUSLY WITH ARMS OUTSTRETCHED

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the location of which none except the delegates knew.

Communists of the United States now presented a united front against their common enemy—the United States Government.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
(The fifth installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.)

Four Bandits Loot Bank.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., October 23.—Four men held up the State bank

OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Star Witness in Government's Case By
from Fourteenth-Story Window Brings
to Government's Trial of Anarchists.

IN SPOLANSKY.

Chapter II.
In May, four years ago, a small stature, his mind clear, climbed through a bureau of investigation New York and leaped to his death. He killed the Governor bringing to justice were known to have the lives of nine persons. For this reason, was the witness of the Government to obtain a conviction had presented the case of the most brilliant in his history.

Scattered pieces of a human body which had been blown to bits. A portion of a blue polka-dot tie. A part of a shoe. Small pieces of torn cloth. The fly-leaf of an Italian dictionary. A black derby hat. A Smith & Wesson pistol.

Three Groups Under Suspicion.
Not much of a basis for an investigation, yet immediately a nation-wide search for possible participants in the plot was started by the bureau of investigation, and every available man was assigned to the case. Of careful check of the different anarchist groups disclosed that any of three groups of anarchists might have been responsible for the explosion: (1) The L-Era-Nuova group of Paterson, N. J.; (2) the Gallant group of Boston and Lynn, Mass.; (3) the Pro-Penza group of Philadelphia. The known members of these groups were immediately investigated with the view to finding a member, whose whereabouts could not be explained.

To the public, the suicide of a man from the fourteenth floor of a New York building is a commonplace event meaning nothing but the death of an unimportant member of society,

which is quickly forgotten in the rush of other events. Yet that death marked the close of one of the most strenuous investigations ever conducted by any department of the Government, and it is here for the first time that the inside story of this men's death and its connection with the solution of those mysterious bomb explosions is revealed.

It was not until February, 1920—eight months after the explosions had occurred—that the first step toward a successful solution of the mystery was accomplished. This came with the discovery of one Robert Ella, an Italian alien working in a printing shop at 225 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, who was known to have worked on the publication of certain anarchist literature. Ella was taken into custody on information received from Chicago, after an investigation in this city had disclosed an attempt there to have printed the "plain words" circular in a shop at 1722 West Chicago avenue. It was from this printing office that the first clues came, which led to the apprehension of Ella in the East.

Ella Is Arrested.

When taken into custody, Ella had a revolver in his possession. It was therefore a simple matter to have him held on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. The judge, on being informed that Ella possessed information which Government agents considered of great value, suspended sentence and turned him over to the Department of Justice, where he was subjected to severe questioning. After several days of silence he finally admitted that he was engaged in printing anarchist literature. By holding over him a threat of a long sentence in the other case, he was induced to consent to remain in the custody of the Bureau of investigation.

A bed was brought in, and a room fitted out for him in the Department of Justice offices and there he remained for six weeks, subjected to questioning every day.

Meanwhile, on advice from Chicago, raids were made in Paterson, N. J., and several notorious anarchists

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VACANT REAL ESTATE WITH

J. LEO KOLB

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Main 5927

were arrested. Then the printing shop in Brooklyn was raided, and in the stockroom paper was found similar to that upon which the "plain words" circular had been printed. Here also was found an Italian typesetter, Andrea Salsedo, affiliated with the same anarchist group to which Ella belonged—the Gallant group of Boston and Lynn, Mass. Salsedo was taken to New York, another room was fitted out for him and he was subjected to the same method of questioning as Ella.

Finally, on March 11, both admitted that they were active in spreading anarchist teachings. Later Salsedo made the further confession that he had received the order to print the circular from one Nicoll Recchi, an important member of the same anarchist group. After still further questioning Salsedo admitted his participation in the entire plot, naming all of those who had formed the plot. This was partly corroborated by Ella, and little by little Salsedo identified by photographs various anarchists who had been connected with the sending of the bombs.

During all this time both men were represented by an attorney, who was allowed to talk to them daily. This attorney also was seen several times in company of Carl Trasca, known to be one of the leaders of the anarchists.

"Suicide Is Confession."

After Salsedo made his first confession it was evident that sinister intelligence was at work to prevent his telling anything more. His attorney came in for his daily conference and carried on a muttered conversation with him. Trasca at times would appear outside Salsedo's room and it is known that threats of violence reached Salsedo following his complete confession of his connection with the plot. By May 4 he had become a physical wreck. He was driven almost crazy by fear, not of the treatment he expected from the Govern-

ment, but fear that if he left the protection of the United States he would be killed by his own companions. They would be certain to consider him a traitor to the cause. He had violated his oath up the cause of anarchy and by the terms of that same oath he was subject either to die by his own hand or be killed. Evidently he had decided to make an end of his own life, thus in a manner saving his honor, for on the morning of May 4 he rushed to the window and hurled himself fourteen floors to death.

Some of those named by Salsedo were traced to Europe. Nicoll Recchi, who had placed the order for the "plain words" circular, was traced to Mexico, and the whereabouts of every other person mentioned by Salsedo was traced with the exception of Carlo Daldinucci, who in 1917 and 1918 was one of the most trusted of Gallant's lieutenants. He disappeared at the time of the explosion in Washington, and it is thought that the dismembered body found in front of Attorney General Palmer's home was that of Daldinucci.

Ella, although he had agreed with many of Salsedo's statements, never went so far as to make a full confession. Therefore the Government was forced to drop the case against him. He was deported, and Trasca, who was in constant communication with the suicide's attorney, is still in this country and is still the recog-

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LEADER IN G. O. P. DIES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 27.—Thomas K. Nelderlinghaus, 64, former Republican national committeeman of Missouri, died at his home here yesterday of heart disease, after two weeks' illness. He was vice president of the Commonwealth Steel Company of Granite City, Ill., and was counted among the largest manufacturers of the Middle West.

Mr. Nelderlinghaus was national committeeman of Missouri from 1912 to 1916.

He was one of the most trusted of Gallant's lieutenants. He disappeared at the time of the explosion in Washington, and it is thought that the dismembered body found in front of Attorney General Palmer's home was that of Daldinucci.

(The seventh installment of this series will appear tomorrow.)

TRIBUTE TO SIE

Whole Nation Honors Great Novelist

WARSAW, October 27.—The body of Henryk Sienkiewicz, who arrived here last night from Switzerland. The entire nation took part in paying honor to the writer.

Every station through which the funeral train passed was crowded with people, and the local authorities sent to do homage to its memory. Crowds gathered everywhere where the train was not.

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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

First Authentic Account of Series of Bombings Planned in 1919 Tells of Shipment of Explosives From Chicago.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER IX.

Early in 1919 nine bombs were dispatched simultaneously to New York, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Newtonville, Mass., and Paterson, N. J. Through these bombs anarchists aimed at the lives of nine public officials who had been active in enforcing American law and forceful in their denunciation of the destructive principles preached by anarchists.

A few weeks earlier—during the last week of April, 1919—23 bombs were sent from the same source to various points of the United States, this time through the mail.

And on September 16, 1920, a bomb was exploded in front of the New York office of J. P. Morgan & Co., killing 35 persons. Scores of others were wounded.

At the time of these outrages, of course, officials immediately turned to their lists of known radicals and anarchists to solve the question "Who did it?" However, neither at that time nor at any time since has the real story been printed of those bombings, and it is here for the first time that an authentic account is given of those plots as seen from the side of United States officials who investigated them.

Immediately after the discovery of one of the bombs sent through the mail instructions were received in Chicago from Department of Justice headquarters in Washington ordering an instant investigation of a report that the bombs being used by anarchists had been manufactured in Chicago. As a matter of fact, information to that effect had been received in our office in Chicago several days before the first disturbance, and I, with two other agents, had been working on the case for some time.

Meet in I. W. W. Hall.

From information gathered by me and from other confidential sources it was learned as a positive fact that not only were the bombs manufactured near Chicago, but also that the plots to kill the officials whose lives were later threatened were first formed in Chicago. Also the meeting of anarchists, at which the dates of the bombings were to be fixed, was held in a basement meeting place on the West Side.

These meetings, our investigation disclosed, were held in a small I. W. W. hall, where small groups of anarchists were in the habit of meeting regularly. At about this time several anarchists had fallen under the law for attacking the government. Two had been sentenced to life imprisonment. Charles

day four men left Camden for New York, and nine boarded a train for Philadelphia. Identity of some of the men was also learned, but they never were apprehended. With the help of other anarchists they succeeded in fleeing the country and are now abroad. All are known to be followers of Enrico Malatesta, one-time American, who was deported for preaching anarchism and who, when last heard of, was living in Paris.

Another secret conference of anarchists was held in New York on June 18, 1919, attended by the following delegates: Jacob Goodman, Chicago; Mike Kossoff, Milwaukee; Dan Richert, Baltimore; Carlo Gouroles, Newark, N. J., and Harry Kelly, Stelton, N. J.

They were taken into custody. They refused to talk, denying all knowledge of any bombing plot, and as no undercover man was present at this meeting the Government was compelled to release them. The bombs were made in a little hut outside Gary, but the makers of them escaped.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

(The next installment of this series will be printed Monday.)

be
C.
in
draft there. Some had been taken
by the Government in raids and were
then in jail awaiting deportation.
And A. Mitchell Palmer, then Attor-
ney General, had instituted a drive
against all radicalism intended to up-
root all organizations which had for
their purpose the overthrow of the
United States Government.

After much trouble and more time
we succeeded in finding a man who
had the confidence of some of the
anarchist leaders in Chicago, and it
was planned that he would attend
all anarchist meetings, feign much
fervor toward anarchist principles--
and report the proceedings to the
Chicago office of the Department of
Justice. This plan had been followed
for some five weeks. During the
middle of April it was that the
"special" meeting of anarchists was
called to be held in the I. W. W.
hall. There were 40 anarchists at
this meeting, and the principal sub-
ject of discussion was the fate of
their comrades in jail. This meeting
was called to plan drastic action in
protest--to show the officials the
power of anarchism.

Of those present two men, named
Castillano and Chariello, after an
hour of speechmaking, and when it
seemed that no "action" was to be
taken, denounced the assembled
members as cowards for allowing
their fellow members to remain in
jail and for failing to "avenge their
wrongs." It was a plot of politicians,
they asserted. They insisted that
something be done and that plans be
formulated immediately to punish
the politicians who were mostly re-
sponsible. However, no definite plans
were laid at the meeting. There had
gone around a whisper that there
was a spy among their number, and
the meeting adjourned with the
"plan" still to be formed.

Castillano and Chariello, however,
still insisted, spy or no spy, that
something should be done, and they
hardly waited to get clear of the
meeting hall before promoting an-
other meeting to be held in Rock-
ford the following week.

Another Secret Meeting.

At this meeting in Rockford the ques-
tion of revenge was again brought up,
but the Russian element, which was in
the majority, again advised caution, and
Russian members refused to take part
in any such plans. There followed an
angry session, which ended when Cas-
tillano and Chariello led their follow-
ers back to Chicago, where another
meeting is known to have been held in
strictest secrecy. Here, led by Castil-
lano, the details of the bombing were
discussed, and delegates were selected
to proceed immediately from Chicago
to the East to complete the details.

They met some time later, Govern-
ment agents in New York discovered,
in Camden, N. J., where, according to
information received by Government
agents from confidential informers, the
final plans were laid and the "violent
measures" decided upon to avenge their
comrades. It is known that the next

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Hidden Under Leaves in Woods, Federal Agents
Learn of Details for Overthrow of "Capitalist"
Government.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER VI.

The woods were still shadowed with the gray of dawn when I and another agent turned off Chicago Avenue in River Forest and made for the circling drive through the forest preserve leading to the open meadow beyond which, near the river, the "reds" had scheduled their first "underground" convention.

We had arrived early in order to escape possible questioning by guards who were sure to be posted about the spot selected for the meeting, also in order that we might hide ourselves safely away among the bushes at the edge of the "convention grounds." But, early as we were, the "red" guards were earlier. As we were starting across the open fields toward the woods near the river a man stepped out from the shadows and approached us. He wore a white carnation with a splash of red in the center. His ancestry clearly was Russian. When within about 6 yards of us he bowed low, one hand to his breast.

Passing the Test.

"Where did you come from, comrades?" he asked in Russian. It was the question agreed upon to test arrivals. If they did not understand, then they were sure to be transient picknickers who would simply consider the questioner some eccentric tramp laugh at him and pass on. If, however, the correct answer was given, instructions would be forthcoming. As it happened, I knew the answer. I bowed low in return.

"Moscow," I answered, whereupon the guard greeted us effusively and the conversation was continued in English. I told him we had arrived on an early train; that we merely wished to make sure of the location before starting our search for breakfast. This seemed to him a reasonable explanation. He pointed out the exact spot set for the meeting and said the time agreed on was 10:30.

Thanking him and making breakfast our excuse, we turned and made our way by another route to the place pointed out by the guard. It was not difficult to find. The ground was covered with leaves and the bushes were thick, so all that was necessary for us to do was lie down, cover ourselves with leaves and remain quiet.

First Flights Enliven Meeting.

At about 7 o'clock they began to arrive. Through a crack in the bushes we could see them as they came, some in automobiles.

group would break into small circles and the members of these engage in laughing conversation, as if they had just arrived or were just leaving.

There were arguments over everything. They quarreled over the selection of committees. They quarreled over the name to be adopted for the party which they had assembled there to unify. And they argued heatedly over each item which finally went to make up the program, much as schoolboys argue in a debating society. There was resentment and suspicion during every session.

Sessions Held at Night.

Their sincerity and earnestness, however, are in no instance illustrated more strikingly than in their perseverance during this convention. Starting sometimes as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, they would labor tirelessly through their debates, speechmaking and arguments throughout the day and far into the night, with barely enough time allowed for eating meals.

At the night session no lights were allowed. As darkness fell the delegates would seat themselves in a crescent about a small hillock which served as a dais and from this slight elevation, one after another, the delegates addressed the convention. Each point which arose would be sufficient cause for 8 or 10 speeches and at least one violent quarrel, followed by general wrangling.

William Bross Lloyd, although the founder of the Communist-Labor party, was not present at any of these sessions. Because of the antagonism of several of the Communists against him it was thought wise to have him remain absent. Isaac Ferguson, the lawyer, was there, however, and took an active part in the meetings.

At that convention work for the future was taken up from every angle

and discussed in detail. It discussed the stand to be taken by the unified party toward the League of Nations.

The main subject under discussion—and the settlement of this too days—was the adoption of a resolution favoring the program of the Communists whose main object was the overthrow by force of a capitalist government. The resolution had almost passed by unanimous vote of both factions when some one discovered that the words "by arms force" had been omitted. Immediately there was a clamor for the inclusion of these words. Fully as strong in opposition were the Communist-Labor delegates. Their opposition was finally stilled, however, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The question of the entry by the Communist party into political elections also was debated at some length, the final decision being that they would not participate in

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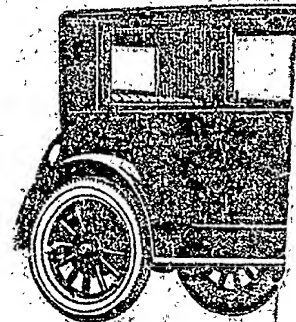
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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Formation of Second Communist Organization For Overthrow of Government Compels Dramatic Action, Which Is Followed by Orders From Moscow for New Course of Action.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER V.

It was the formation of the second Communist organization—the run-away organization formed by William Bross Lloyd after he and his supporters had been tossed out of a regular Communist convention—which did most to bring against the radicals drastic action on the part of the government.

With both organizations at work, each striving to outrun the other in a membership race, there was just twice as much radical activity as there had been previously—and the purpose of each party was the same—the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

The Government was forced to take notice of this menacing influence and to take immediate steps to check it. Each party also was busy stirring up industrial trouble. There were strikes on every hand, many laid at the door of Communism. Various states—Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Ohio and Indiana—enacted laws aimed at such organizations. The United States took another means of striking at the menace, Secretary of Labor Willson issued a ruling which made all communist organizations "outlaws" and which made membership in such organizations, or any other organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government, adequate cause for deportation. In January, 1920, the raids came—a nation-wide sweep which netted more than 3,000.

Meets Defeat With New Plans.

However, the Communists were equally swift with their own orders. The raids were not 24 hours old when orders poured in from Moscow to Communist headquarters in New York and Chicago. Dozens of code wires were dispatched from both sides of the water, and almost immediately a new course of action had been decided upon. New leaders were shipped across, carrying with them secret instructions for the carrying on of the new line of work—in secret. And detailed instructions and suggestions were cabled in code to Communist leaders who were

known to have escaped the raids, telling them exactly how the government in Moscow wished them to proceed.

These instructions decreed that from that date—January 2, 1920—all activities in support of communism and of revolution must be carried on in secret. No more open headquarters. No more open meetings or conventions. And no meetings—unless specifically ordered from Russia—of more than 10 persons at any one time or place.

It must not be supposed, however, that such a light thing as a raid or two by the Government did anything to the Communist organizations except to disturb them momentarily. It did check for a time their general activities. It called a halt to their entire system of publicity and made necessary a complete organization of methods. And it took away many of their leaders and sent them back to Russia. But it did not halt the movement.

New Leaders in the Saddle.

Other leaders sprang up in the United States. Others arrived secretly from Russia. And within two weeks the new "underground" organization was working with the precision of a clock.

The "reds" were watching for just such a move on the part of the Government. They knew that it was only a question of time before their activities in the open would be checked and they were prepared for it when it came. Thereafter their labors took a little more preparation. It was a little more difficult to hold meetings and to send communications because of the danger of arrest—but meet they did. From January until April small groups of 6, 8, 10 Communists gathered together in various parts of the city and country, for all the world as if nothing had happened.

By April, from reports carried to Russia by special messenger, it became apparent to leaders there that if communism ever was to succeed in America the two warring factions must be reconciled and united. So a special envoy named Melnichansky was selected to bring to the "red" brethren in America the suggestion

from Russia that the unity convention be called. Melnichansky was intrusted with secret orders. How he succeeded in entering the country without detection no one knows. Government agents, through an undercover man of the Government who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of Communist leaders without arousing suspicion, knew when the envoy left Moscow. He knew that he was to arrive by way of Amsterdam. But he arrived unnoticed. He delivered his orders as scheduled to Communist leaders in New York—and their contents were immediately flashed to Washington.

Ordered to Secret Convention.

These orders contained perhaps the most detailed set of secret instructions which ever entered the country. They contained a call for a secret convention, the location of which, even the delegates were to learn until they were started on the section of their trip to the convention grounds.

Communists in every section of country were commanded to meet secretly and to select a delegate to attend the convention. To this delegate was handed an envelope bearing official seal of the Communist party in Moscow. The contents of none in the United States knew. This envelope the delegate found directions. And with such secret were all arrangements made. Even after opening his letter of instructions, the delegate himself not know where he was going, thought by this means to prevent

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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Recent Manifesto Shows Anarchists Are Not Entirely Dominant in U. S.—Activities Watched Carefully to Prevent Outbreak—Gary Is Hotbed.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

Chapter VIII.

Shortly after the war, the ranks of the Communists were increased by several thousand who drifted into Communism as the most effective means of attaining their own ends.

These came from the anarchist groups, which before the war numbered more than 40,000 active members, who were sworn, even if it should cost them their own lives, to rid the United States of its capitalistic rulers by assassination of those holding public office.

During the war this organization grew in strength, and in 1918 an association with the Communist party was effected, whereupon they called themselves the Anarchist-Communist. They even became so powerful that they dared to act in the open, advocating at public meetings the principle of assassination to rid the country of its "despots." They held weekly meetings; they issued a daily publication in New York, and they even printed numerous books explaining their doctrines.

Raids on the Anarchists.

The United States Government, at the same time the raids were being made on Communist and allied organizations, took the opportunity to rid the country of several of the anarchist leaders, with the result that in November, 1919, Government raids netted 365 notorious anarchists, who later were deported as undesirable. These raids broke into their organization to such an extent that in order to keep it alive they associated themselves with the Communists permanently. However, they are still actively engaged in spreading what propaganda they can. They disseminate news of their activities among the "faithful" by means of an underground publication called the Wave, which serves as the official publication of the Anarchist-Communist group of the United States.

For many years the anarchist headquarters was in Chicago, and meetings were held regularly in a place which the anarchists succeeded in keeping secret for many months, but which finally was discovered to be at West Fourteenth street and Union avenue. Here there is a saloon on the corner, with a flat above. Peaceful enough in appearance; there was nothing in its outward aspect to arouse suspicion, and at no time was any disturbance reported as happening in the rooms above the saloon.

Yet it was in those rooms that anarchists from all over the country were accustomed to meet and form plans for assassination.

Emma Goldman, who, until her deportation in 1920, was one of the principal leaders, attended meetings in this hall regularly. When finally the place was discovered, the government, aided by the police, raided the rooms and confiscated hundreds of pieces of anarchist literature. It was found that the place had been remodeled from an ordinary flat into clubrooms, with a series of doors connecting the whole. It was this raid, which occurred on November 6, 1919, which caused the anarchist organization to break and change its headquarters from Chicago to New York. Anarchist activities throughout the world are directed from Germany by Rudolph Rocker, who boasts that he has been an anarchist since he was 13 years old. Lately a report reached the Department of Justice that he is aided in directing these activities by Emma Goldman.

One of the organizations most flagrant in its contempt for United States law goes under the name of "The Knights of the Red Star." It has a large group membership, located in Gary. To this group have been traced many pieces of literature, advocating the death of public officials and signed "The Group of Avengers." This anarchist society, which has branches in most of the large cities of the United States, is ruled by a committee in Boston, Mass., composed of six persons, one of whom is a woman. Within the organization this committee is known as the "double trinity," and any ruling by this body is looked upon as final by anarchists throughout the country. Their word is law. When one of their organization, chosen by their secret conferences, is elected to perpetrate some

act of violence it means death if he refuses to attempt the act assigned to him. In fact, a part of the oath which they take on entering society provides that "should he fail to undertake any command or mission delegated to him by the supreme committee the penalty shall be death. The one guilty of this offense shall have a choice of death by suicide or death from the hand of a brother anarchist, who shall be delegated to inflict the penalty."

Utilizing the Strike.

That the anarchists are not entirely dormant may be inferred from a manifesto recently issued through underground methods from New York in which the tactics of the Anarchist-Communist are outlined. Each brought out in this document to prove that recent strikes in certain lines of industry were not brought about entirely by organized labor. The text is here printed for the first time:

"As the labor organization present are the germs of associations, so the nature of the laboring class, the seed of our tactics. We see that the proletariat with the development of commerce and more broaden and their struggle; partial strike their significance and mass pass into general ones. What we do? We must hasten the



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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Slightly Clad Women Capering on Beach Detract Attention From Activities of Anarchistic Bomb-Maker, Near Miller, Ind.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 10.

It was during March, 1919, that "year-round" residents of the dunes near Miller, Ind., first noticed a man of eccentric appearance who roamed the beach day after day—always alone.

Where he came from no one knew. He simply appeared one day, and thereafter was seen at various times upon the beach.

He wore a beard. He possessed a pair of piercing eyes. And he disliked company. He had a habit of stopping dead in his tracks when any one approached him and, following the change stroller with his eyes until he had passed. He talked to no one. Needless to say, his reputation as a "man of mystery" was quickly acquired.

He always walked alone, poking about into this and that pile of waste along the beach, and as he was, in spite of such queer ways, an inoffensive fellow who minded his own business, even if he did insist on keeping his secret, regular inhabitants of the dune lands let him alone and soon came to accept his presence there as a matter of course. They also became accustomed to his wandering ways, and paid no attention to them, even though many of his excursions were made at night.

Mystery Increases.

After a while they found his home—a little ramshackle hut in the sands, far down past the last of the summer cottages. It became known that two young girls lived with him, one of them very pretty. One, a foreign looking girl, was said by some to be his wife. Report was that the other was his sister. But no one knew. The foreign looking girl was eccentric. She wore few clothes, and had the habit of romping barefoot down the beach, running away when anyone approached. But no one minded this, either. On rare occasions the man was seen going down the beach accompanied by both young women, and once or twice they were seen together on the way to town.

Then one night a visitor was seen going into the hermit's shack, and immediately a new romance was woven concerning the mystery house. The visitor had carried a suitcase. It might be that this lonely resident was a moonshiner. Friendly and hopeful attempts to verify this on the part of dune-land neighbors, however, met with angry rebuke, whereat interest along this line quickly disappeared. But the rumor persisted, and in time reached the chief of police at Gary.

local group of the "Knights of the Red Star." This organization is controlled by a committee of five men and one girl, located in Boston, and called "The Double Trinity," and is known as an exceedingly vicious and deadly organization. Its oath of allegiance carries with it the promise of death to the member who fails to undertake a commission assigned to him.

Man Who Made the Bombs.

The next few days were spent in Gary in a frenzied attempt to pick up the trail which would have been so hot a month or two before. And there, sure enough, was learned for a certainty that the man who had sought to have the proclamation printed was our same little hermit, whom every one had accused of being a bootlegger. Not only that, but it was established that he was one who had made the bombs for anarchists throughout the country.

His name, it developed, was Alex. Ivanoff, a Russian anarchist, who lived in a lonely spot on the beach. The other queer-looking fellows, we found out, were also young Russian anarchists, who came to him from Cleveland, New York and other cities, and had left with suit cases filled with bombs. Another Russian, named Alex. George, a chemist by profession and known as an anarchist, had also been seen about the place of Ivanoff several times.

Gets Clear Away.

And those lonely walks down the beach—and the capers of the thinly clad young women along the shore! Those capers were to attract the curious eye of any who might be about toward the young women—thus distracting attention from anything Ivanoff might be doing. Those lonely walks, it developed, invariably led to a spot 2 miles east of Miller, to the town of Aetna, where the Aetna Powder Co. is located. In the water near the old plant had been dumped 250,000 pounds of guncotton. As long as it was wet, it was harmless. It was entirely unguarded, and, our friend, the "hermit," simply was walking up and helping himself to as much of this cotton as he wanted. Dried out, it was as good as ever. Experts who examined the guncotton pronounced it of a highly explosive nature.

On June 14 we went with a warrant to arrest Ivanoff—only to learn that on that same afternoon a young fellow, who said his name was Louis, had come and taken Alex. away with him. The girls also were missing and, although later some of Ivanoff's relatives were located, the man who made the bombs never was apprehended.

October 20, 24

ING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOB

TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Lloyd's Refusal to Divide Own Wealth Caused Riot in Secret Session of Communists—Brought About Split in Organization—Peace Proposed.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER IV.

How the Government reacted to the Communist activities every one knows. Columns were printed at the time describing the sensational raids made by Federal, State and city authorities in January, 1920. And what the Communists were doing until that time also is more or less of an open book. Until that time "red" activities were allowed by the Government to proceed without molestation, although under constant watch of Federal agents.

However, since the raids in which more than 3,000 members of Communist organizations were arrested and later deported, little is known by the public except in a very general way. Nor is it realized to what a startling extent the propaganda of the organization was successful.

It was a time of industrial upheaval. There were strikes on every hand in almost every line of industry, and the Government, realizing that these strikes were largely the result of Communists' work, decided to strike one huge blow at the organization in an effort to break it down. This effort, to some extent, was successful—that is, it did deal a great blow to the movement. Where before great publicity was obtained whenever a meeting was held, thereafter everything had to be done in secret.

Secret Meetings Ordered.

On orders from Moscow, instructions were sent out from the Chicago headquarters that no efforts be made, thereafter to further the cause of revolution in the open, and it was ordered that meetings at which policies were to be discussed must be held in secret. All large meetings were forbidden, and at no time was it permitted that more than 10 Communists meet together at any one place. But the raids did not halt the Communist movement. It simply placed difficulties in the manner of its procedure.

Many conventions of Communists were held of which the public never heard. There are probably not 10 persons in Chicago outside the Government service who even dreamed that in May, 1920, there was held in the forest preserve of River Forest an underground convention of Communists.

This convention, attended by "red" delegates from all sections of the United States, Canada, and even a representative from Russia, lasted for consecutive days and nights, sometimes running until

one time that he give up his wealth—distribute it equally for the benefit of the Communist cause, and thus become a true Communist from the heart out—but this Mr. Lloyd could not see his way clear to do.

Therefore, when in the convention hall in 1919 Mr. Lloyd attempted to present certain resolutions favoring Socialism, and again attempted to obtain a vote of approval on certain of the Socialist principles, resentment against him was aroused anew. Mr. Lloyd was persistent—so persistent that finally Adolph Germer, secretary of the convention, and Alexander Stokilitzky, the Russian organizer, objected to these interruptions and rebuked Mr. Lloyd sharply.

This was the same Alexander Stokilitzky who but a few months before had been one of the little band which met in an office on West Madison street to bring about the birth of Communism in the United States—a little band of which Mr. Lloyd had been a conspicuous member.

Riot and a Secession.

Thus rebuked for "wasting the time of the convention," Mr. Lloyd became still more persistent. More rebukes followed, and these were followed by heated retorts from both sides. The argument became a riot. Chairs were thrown about, fists flew, bouncing off heads of opposing debaters, and the friendly argument developed into a grim battle for possession of the Communists' Hall, in which the meeting was being held. Finally, to save the place from complete destruction, Secretary Germer slipped out of a side door and sent in a riot call to the police. Added by these reinforcements, the Communists succeeded in objecting Mr. Lloyd, together with 40 of his belligerent followers.

Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Lloyd dusted off his coat and immediately set out with his little supporting band to seek an empty hall. This was found right around the corner from the other meeting, in a little I. W. W. hall in Throop street. Here Mr. Lloyd proceeded to call the meeting to order and forthwith formed another party, which he dubbed the Communist-Labor party.

Now, this meant the existence of two Communist organizations in the United States—two organizations, each separate and distinct from the other. It meant a movement in their own organization corresponding exactly with that which they were attempting to establish in the organizations of their capitalistic enemies—a movement toward discord. And it was recognized in Russia that with such a split in its ranks the Communist movement here never could be successful. Therefore, every effort was made to bring about a reunion

Anarchists' Proclamation

It was not until some time later that other suspicions arose concerning this mysterious hermit who lived with his wife and his sister beyond the cottages. On May 18 a confidential informant employed at the printing office at 1722 West Chicago avenue came to me with information that "some one had brought in an anarchist proclamation to be printed."

I went immediately to see the manager of the place, A. Kirsh, who at first refused to talk, but after a while admitted that a young Russian fellow had brought the copy and ordered the printing of them. He had taken the proclamation to the general manager of the place, John Moskoft, he said, and Mr. Moskoft had refused to allow the thing to be printed. At that time the affair seemed to have little significance, for, in Chicago, some one is always attempting to have printed some matter of a revolutionary nature. It was filed with other such "tips" to be investigated as soon as time could be found. As it happened, other matters of an urgent nature filled all of the time between then and the first of June, and it was not until I read of the bomb explosions which aimed at the lives of Attorney General Palmer and others that the incident of that anarchist proclamation flashed into my mind.

In the neighborhood of each of the explosions had been found a proclamation of anarchistic nature denouncing "all" forms of capitalistic government and advocating death to the rulers.

Suspicion Directed to Hermit.

That little incident of the printing office immediately took on additional significance and I went at once to question again all members of the plant. No one seemed to remember anything about it, but one finally was found who remembered that the copy had been signed "The Group of Avengers." With a little prompting, this man also remembered that it was to have been printed in both Russian and English. The Russian who ordered the printing spoke English fluently, he said, and had bright, piercing eyes. His first name was Alex, and he lived near Gary.

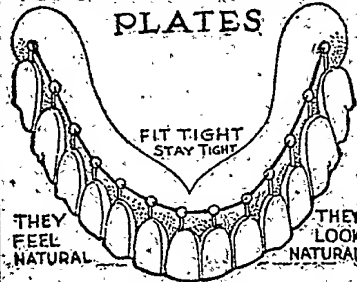
Immediately the whole situation became clear. That little Russian who had attempted to order these proclamations was none other than the little hermit fellow who lived on the beach—the fellow we had kidded the revenue agents about as being too clever to be caught in the act of bootlegging.

"The Group of Avengers" also arose in another connection, for under that name was functioning a group of anarchists who formed the

(The next installment of this series will be published tomorrow.)

Next year will mark the centenary of the opening of the first passenger-carrying railway in the world—the line from Stockholm to Darlington, in England.

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BLIND PILOT WINS PRAISE FOR SKILL

Matthews Takes Fishing Parties Unerringly to Spot Where Biting Best.

A piece of kindling and tobacco having brought John Wesley Matthews, colored, into prominence in the eastern Shore district of Maryland. The fragment of wood, flying from a blade of an axe, cost him sight, and a penchant for chewing tobacco class resulted in his withdrawal request—from a trade school for the blind.

Thus, balked in his effort to acquire a new means of livelihood, Wesley turned to the only thing he knew, water, and in the more than 30 years that have elapsed, the "Blind Man," as he is known all along the Upper Chesapeake and its tributaries, has become a source of wonderment for his uncanny skill in piloting fishing parties to the most fruitful grounds for the sport.

Guide for Fishermen.

Day after day the little old Negro in nondescript garb, is out in a flat-bottomed skiff, his most prized possession, with a group of anglers in tow. When the fishing season is over, Wesley joins one of the numerous oyster-tonging fleets, or to break the monotony of the tongs' life, transports hunters out to the duck blinds that dot the waters in that vicinity.

It is as a fisherman, though, that Wesley excels, and it is the ability to pick the spots where they're biting of which he is proudest. Duck blinds and oyster beds, he explains, always are in the same place. The fact that sightless, he gets around as well as the companions who do not labor under that handicap, does not seem out of the ordinary to Wesley, who dismisses the matter with the statement that he "knows" the water.

Wesley is crowding the three-score-and-ten mark, but age has had no more effect on him than the blindness. Reared on the water, he looked to the bay for his living until he was about 25, then decided to go to sea, and shipped out of Baltimore as a cook.

Becomes Able Seaman.

Eight years he saw service in sailing vessels, working up, as he describes it, "from kitchen to cross-trees and when Wesley ever got at-

G. O. P. GAIN WORRIES TEXAS DEMOCRATS

Solid Klan Support May Bring Victory to Republican Foe of Mrs. Ferguson.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

AUSTIN, Tex., October 19.—It is the expressed belief of close political observers in Texas that there is a bare possibility of Dr. George C. Butte, Republican candidate for governor, defeating Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for that office, at the coming election in November. It is apparent, judging from the reports that have come to the campaign headquarters of both of these candidates, that old party alignments have been broken down in every section of the State.

This condition not only prevails as to the governor's race, but is also true in the matter of support which is being given to the candidates for President. While it is difficult to say definitely that the old-time, rock-ribbed Democratic majority may be overcome and a Republican elected governor, the surface indications at least warrant the conclusion that this thing may happen. Without taking into consideration the perhaps extravagant claims of the optimistic leaders of the Republican party in Texas, and viewing the situation from a non-partisan standpoint, the conclusion must be reached that party lines are not being drawn to any appreciable degree. Taking the public declarations of thousands of men and women voters who profess that they still hold to the Democratic faith, but will cast their votes for Dr. Butte in preference to Mrs. Ferguson, the Republican standard bearer has a gambling chance of winning the contest.

Klan Backs Dr. Butte.

There is no doubting the fact that the Ku Klux Klan is giving Dr. Butte practically its solid support, irrespective of the fact that most of them have heretofore been aligned with the Democratic party, and further that Dr. Butte has declared himself against the Klan in all of his campaign speeches and private statements both after and before his nomination for governor. He is not making the Klan an issue, however, although former Gov. James E. Ferguson and other speakers on behalf of Mrs. Ferguson are again attempting to force this question to the front. The Klan's strength amounts to approximately 200,000 votes, and, including the votes of wives of Klansmen, it may run as high as 250,000, it is estimated.

The Republican vote of Texas is largely an unknown quantity. As the situation is now viewed, Butte may receive as many as 100,000 votes from

ROOSEVELT MAKES 72 TALKS IN WEEK

Nineteen Stops in One Day in Race for Governorship. Hits Tammany.

By the Associated Press.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 18.—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican nominee for governor, finished a week of campaigning with a record of 72 speeches when he spoke here tonight. He has made 146 addresses since he opened his campaign and another week of his strenuous tour upstate remains.

Though there were already 18 stops on his program for today, Col. Roosevelt added one by paying a visit to the town of Perry.

Uses Train and Auto.

He was behind his schedule when near the end of the day and had to cut his last few speeches to only three minutes each. He is traveling in a special train, but makes side trips by automobile.

After a short speech at Le Roy, where the colonel stood in a motor car in front of the town hall, Representative James S. Parker, watch in hand, called time. He clung to the nominee's coat tail as the motor car hurried away.

Doesn't Claim Good Looks.

Col. Roosevelt took no especially new lines in his talks today, reiterating his warning that "the principal object behind much of their (the Democrats) legislation is to build up the Tammany machine in this State."

At Avon a man in the crowd shouted: "Turn around so we can see you," and the nominee replied:

"I don't lay any claim to being handsome, but I do lay claim to packing a punch and being square."

Men who will vote for Butte will also support Calvin Coolidge, for the reason that they regard the national Republican party as more friendly to the order than the national Democratic party.

That political conditions in Texas are seriously threatening to disrupt the party in this State and bring about a result that will overturn all precedents is shown by the alarm which the State Democratic executive committee is evidencing. When reports began reaching E. W. Berry of

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TRAIL OF "REDS" IN AMERICA

Nov. 1, 1924
Organization Which Directs Operations Throughout World Modeled Along Military Lines, With General Staff in Moscow Directing All Radicals.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER XVI

The questions most often asked—and the ones which are hardest to answer—in relation to Communist activities in the United States are: "Exactly how do they manage to do all these things and not get caught?" and "How do they go about their organizing?"

The obvious answer to the first is that they don't. Hundreds are arrested and deported yearly. Yet an answer to that answer is that in spite of these arrests the work is still carried on. It is hard to tell the exact procedure and the details of their party machinery because it changes constantly to prevent the governments learning their secret "underground channels" and thus blocking them. The general plan only is known. This is fairly simple in outline. In the first place, there is the International, the main source of all Communist orders throughout the world. The idea for this organization in reality is very old. It dates back to 1883, when, in Switzerland, three prominent Russian Socialists—Ver Zasulich, G. Plachanoff and P. Axelrod—organized a group known as the "Liberation of Labor Group." From this was subsequently created the Russian Social Democratic party, which was the forerunner of the present Russian Communist party, which holds the leading force in activities of the International.

How the International Functions.

The Communist International is a sort of general staff representing the Communist parties in countries throughout the world. It is composed of representatives from all countries possessing Communist organizations, however small. It is an executive body, which controls indirectly the Communist parties throughout the world. It aims to bring about an armed conflict between the working people of the world and the capitalists, with a view to overthrowing the established governments and replacing them with "governments by the proletariat."

From time to time, usually once a year, sessions are held in Moscow, at which all questions relating to Communist affairs are brought up and thrashed out and decisions rendered, which decisions are final. From the International come all orders relating to propaganda and procedure for organizing new Communist groups. The International is the source of final authority.

At present it is governed by an executive committee composed of 25 members, to whom are submitted all questions pertaining to Communism for final disposition, in accordance with the rules laid down by the last "congress." This executive committee elects a presidium of seven members, which are the sole dicta-

represented by Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, a former member of the Social Labor party.

At the second congress, 1920, the United States was represented by five delegates—John Reed, Louis Fraina, Alexander Stoklitzky, John Ballam and Edward Lengreen. In 1921 there were two delegates from the United States—Robert Minor and Oscar Tyverowsky—and in 1922 the American delegation was larger than that from any other country, consisting of 10 delegates, their identity being hidden under code names.

In a similar manner the identity of all who work for the cause of Communism is protected by aliases which are changed every six months.

Operations in the United States.

In the United States all Communist affairs are under control of a central executive committee, the headquarters of which varies, according to the action displayed by Government officials in different sections of the country. Sometimes it meets in Chicago, sometimes in New York. Mostly it is New York, however, because of the greater speed in communication from there to Russia. This executive committee has final authority delegated to it from the executive committee of the International in Russia. It is the body from which orders issue directly to local Communist organizations here, and to which are submitted all matters in controversy for settlement. This committee also appoints organizers and divides the country into districts and subdistricts. In these districts various individual groups—the various language federations, the Anarchist-Communists, etc.—elect their captains, and the captains elect the branch organizers. The branch organizers in turn elect the local organizers. All are directly under the authority of the central executive committee.

The organization, it is seen, is patterned much after the organization of an army division, the Moscow executive committee taking the place of general headquarters, the executive committee of the United States in relative position of regimental headquarters, with the various language federations, divisional groups and local groups reporting in much the same fashion as the battalion, company and platoon, each group having its own head, who is responsible to and takes orders from another head of a larger group.

Nor does the analogy stop there, for discipline is one of the main teachings of Communism. Not to do what is assigned to one is an unforgivable breach of party loyalty. It is the plan, in fact, to build up a strong centralized organization of military character, which, it is planned, will lead the workers in due time against the armed capitalist state.

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In reality the movement dates back to 1907, when, at an international Socialist congress in Germany, an upheaval took place in the Socialist ranks. The majority, under Lenin, decided upon the adoption of the principle that socialism, opposing warfare, should refuse recognition of international aspirations and agitate for a social revolution, and called themselves the "bolshewiki," which in Russian means "the majority."

Many Flock to Russia.

How popular was the revolutionary idea may be gathered from the report made to the Department of Justice three years ago. This report showed that during the short administration of Alexander Kerensky in Russia thousands left the United States for Russia, 400 of them from Chicago. And among the leaders of Russia many were drawn from America.

George Trotsky, an anarchist who had butchered a family at Simeforopol, Russia, and fled to the United States, was made chief of police at Kolomna.

Morris Bushelm, a Chicago stock boy, became chief of police at Mellop.

C. Dubenik, a laborer in the steel mills of Indiana Harbor, was named a general in the "red" army.

J. Kornek, a Chicagoan with a dubious reputation, was made military commandant of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd.

J. Klevsky, once a tailor employed by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, was appointed military commander of all the Russian forces on the Siberian Railroad.

A. Tobinson, a Chicago lawyer, was declared governor of Siberia.

Movement Gains Rapidly.

That was in the late Spring of 1918. It was shortly after this that the movement began to take a firm foothold in the United States.

With the thousands of ultra-radical Socialists as a beginning, the movement gained rapidly. Before that time the socialist party had had a membership of more than 120,000. Of these more than 70,000 bolted the Socialist ranks to join the revolutionary communist movement. With this as a nucleus and with the aid of trained organizers, the "reds" soon possessed a membership not even to be estimated.

They worked in the open. They held meetings at specified places. Their organization functioned in the open.

They were not afraid of sufficient numbers. They were not afraid of the government. They were not afraid of the law.

Communist School.

In these places members are compelled to attend a "communist school" three times a week. In these meeting places communism is taught, bulletins and instruction received from Moscow are read, and teaching given as to how best to create unrest in the industrial plant where the members are employed. Many of the large strikes have been directly attributed to the communists—more noticeably the rail strike of two years ago, the steel strike of 1918, the strike of the Corn Products Company; in fact, a number of industrial outbursts of the last five years can be traced to communism, and evidence is in the hands of the Government to show that workers were actually appealed to to use armed force against police and Federal officials.

Most of this, however, took place before the middle of 1919, when the communists were operating in the open. At that time the propaganda began to assume such sinister proportions that the Government decided to take sudden action against them.

A special division of the Department of Justice was created to investigate the growing menace, with the result that wholesale raids were made and hundreds were deported as undesirable citizens. More than 3,000 were deported, 300 of them from Chicago.

That ended their "in-the-open" activities. Since then, although

stores, was held in the grand jury in Police Court yesterday. Bond was fixed at \$5,000.

Crenshaw, according to the police, went to a number of stores representing himself as a well known local attorney and secured goods by charging them to the account of the lawyer. He was suspected at one of the stores and the management notified the police. Crenshaw made a break to get away, but the fugitive was tripped by a pedestrian and Policeman Haycock of No. 1 precinct took him into custody.

Colored Group to Meet.

The colored peoples' branch of the Government Employees' Protective Intelligence Bureau will hold its regular weekly meeting in the Grover Cleveland School, Eighth and T streets, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Action to obtain a desirable adjustment of the reclassification bill will be discussed.

propaganda still is being strongly pushed, it is being done by underground methods as directed from Moscow, and because of the secrecy involved the number of actual participants is greatly decreased, although the actual number of sympathizers is much larger.

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(The next installment of this series will be printed tomorrow.)

DEBARKER DUPLEX—a closed in open car combined

Oct. 17, '24

WASH.

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STARTLING EVIDENCE REVEALED OF "RED" ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA

(Continued from First Page.)

and wherein the working man would "come into his own."

In charge of this investigation of radicalism in the Chicago district considered the fountain head of Soviet plots, was Jacob Spolansky, who from 1918 was employed by the Government to investigate all angles of the "red" movement. It was on his findings and mostly as the result of his efforts that a report was made a few months ago to the Department of Justice in Washington. Among the "reds" Mr. Spolansky is known as the "red terror." He received numerous warnings to withdraw from the investigation service and several threats have been made against his life.

1,000,000 in Red Ranks.

The results of this investigation startled even the Government officials. They proved that what had until that time been considered a national bugaboo was in reality a well-organized movement with the overthrow of the United States Government as its purpose. They proved that behind this movement was Russia—"red" Russia—and that all instructions relating to the conduct of radicals here came direct from Moscow. They proved that the Communist International is out to conquer the world and that through its sinister propaganda communist ranks within three years bulged to a numerical strength exceeding a million. Chicago, it developed from this investigation, is the headquarters for all radical activity in the United States. In this city have been held several secret conventions at which the overthrow of the Government was openly advocated and it was in Chicago that the first move was made to establish communism in America.

In the articles to follow, Mr. Spolansky will describe the origin of this movement. He will picture its aims, its surprising growth and describe in intimate detail the secret methods of the organization. He will name the men behind it and show to what amazing extent this sinister propaganda has spread.

CHAPTER I.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

It was early afternoon on the 7th of November, 1918.

A crushing, screaming mob which milled down the sidewalks and over-

flowed into the streets was shouting itself hoarse. The streets were jammed with traffic. Horns blared. Whistles shrieked. Men and women jostled each other hysterically as they waded knee deep through confetti and many-colored streamers.

They laughed. They cried and waved their arms. Strangers embraced each other in wild abandon and passed on, singing and shouting. No time, this, for gloom or for proprieties. The city was in an ecstasy of celebration, for peace had come at last.

Even as far west as Halstead street on Madison the crush was as great as a Christmas shoppers' convention on State street. Through this crowd, pressing its way slowly, and with an occasional rasp of the horn to drive aside the people who hindered its progress, crept a large limousine. It carried a single occupant, a distinguished-looking, moderate-sized man, with a firm-set mouth, who, as the machine drew up to the curb before the Mid-City Trust and Savings Bank, looked out unsmiling over the crowd. It was generously sprinkled here with enthusiasts who reeled instead of walked, and several immediately seized upon the limousine as an additional means of support. The occupant of the car, however, took no notice. He alighted leisurely, dismissed the chauffeur with a nod, and, after pausing to light a cigar, picked his way carefully across the sidewalk to the building entrance. Here he paused again and looked about, then opened the door and went quickly inside.

Lloyd Leader in Movement.

This man was William Bross Lloyd, millionaire socialist, to whom may be attributed in large part the founding of the communist movement in the United States. For on that very afternoon, ironically enough, while the entire city was busied in a frenzy of rejoicing, in a little dark office on the sixth floor of that building, at a meeting called by Mr. Lloyd, communism was born in America.

At this meeting were indorsed the principles of communism as conceived in Moscow—a truly revolutionary movement having as its object the overthrow of the United States Government; a movement whose sponsors pledged themselves to aid in any way possible the uprooting of the Government.

We of the Government who had been assigned to watch for any suspi-

cious movements of the radicals, had been waiting for many weeks for this meeting to take place. American troops were then in Russia, and from various camps there had come reports from commanding officers advising the War Department that propaganda was being spread among the soldiers to create unrest, dissatisfaction and revolt.

Pamphlets were tossed about the camps during the night telling the doughboy how his more fortunate brethren were being loaded into ships for home while he was allowed to freeze in Russia "to satisfy the whim of capitalists." He was made to feel that he was being discriminated against, and it was suggested that he "demand to go home."

Propaganda Gets Results.

This propaganda brought some little results. Desertions were numerous and courts-martial became more frequent. At any rate, whatever the result of this, it was the Russian propaganda which brought communism directly to the attention of the Government here.

I, along with several others, was directed to watch closely all radical operations. Several men were suspected of fomenting trouble in the United States, and chief among these were some who attended this meeting on Armistice day. We shadowed them night and day. We watched where they went, who they met and listened to what they said. Finally there was intercepted a letter giving us the information for which we had been looking. It was this letter which gave notice of the meeting in the Mid-City Bank Building.

Mr. Lloyd had been the last to arrive, and the others had awaited his coming before proceeding to business. Communism detests money, yet when one of the millionaire class is added to the radical ranks, an added amount of respect is shown him by his comrades.

I had been watching for Mr. Lloyd. I followed him into the building, even got into the same elevator; then left it one floor higher up to escape notice and walked down to the floor on which the meeting was scheduled to take place. There were two of us watching that meeting, and it was

important that we had been to the no corner where it would

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Declare

Great Wall—Feng Is Executed

By the Associated Press.
PEKING, October 17.—Chang Tso-Lin's Manchurian troops have been driven beyond the great wall, an official communique says.

FIGHT FOUR DAYS

Mukdenites Drive Chihlis Back
With Bayonets.

BY WILLIAM R. GILES.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News.
MUKDEN, October 17.—The following is an eye-witness account of the fighting around Shanhaikwan:

On October 12 Wu Pei-fu arrived at Shanhaikwan and immediately had Feng Yu Yung, brother of the Christian general, shot on account of the Mukdenites defeating him. Wu Pei-fu, with the 13th Division and a brigade of his own 13th Division, launched an attack on the main gate, which was held by the Mukdenites. Assisted by naval units he attacked repeatedly regardless of casualties. The Mukdenites, who were in high spirits on account of their previous victories, resisted determinedly. After the fourth attack they made a sortie, driving the Chihlis back at the bayonet point.

Four Days' Fighting

West of Santaokuan and Chimen the Chihlis held the heights, which were greatly to their advantage geographically. Words fail to express the difficulties of the Mukdenites' advance. Gen. Hanlinchun, who led the attack personally, captured the posi-

this year was years' imprisonment for extending banking credit to "nepmen" and private individuals, has written four books on banking and finance while in jail.

The Soviet authorities have offered him \$2,000 each for the volumes, and have also offered him a position in a state bank. Krasnotchekoff has declined both tenders, preferring to remain in prison, where, he says, he is making more money and enjoying more comfort than he could outside. He is in charge of 120 Russian prisoners, who make photographic plates and other articles. With them he shares in the profit of the work, a percentage going to the state. His friends believe he will soon be released.

KENTUCKY SAFELY IN DAVIS COLUMN

Senator Stanley, Democrat,
in Hard Fight, But Likely
to Pull Through.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 17.—John W. Davis will carry Kentucky.

threatened split in the party was mended and unity of purpose achieved to form what was thereafter known as the United Communist Party of America. It was William Brown Lloyd who made it necessary for this convention to be called.

Lloyd in Action

Back in September, 1919, a convention was held in Chicago, attended by delegates from all parts of the country to the American Communist party. Now, Mr. Lloyd, for some reason, had incurred the enmity of a large number of Communists. In the first place, he had always remained a member of the Socialist party, and it was his avowed aim to win over the Communists to become a radical branch of the Socialist party. In the second place, his membership in the Communist party was objected to because he was deriving large benefits which were not shared by others of his comrades, namely, profits from rents and interest on invested capital, which every loyal Communist will tell you is no way for a Communist to act. It was suggested to Mr. Lloyd at

Russia Negotiates a...
Meanwhile the two organizations continued to function independently. Competition was keen and feeling ran high. Matters came to such a pass that the international executive committee in Russia decided to take a hand. After lengthy discussion there by that body, and seeing the danger of such an unfortunate split and what damage such dissension might do to the revolutionary cause here, a special emissary was sent from Russia for the purpose of calling a secret convention at which should be discussed the question of unity—a convention which should iron out all differences and present a united front against the United States Government. This message was not entrusted to the mails. It was sent by way of Amsterdam by special messenger. And this messenger carried with him authority to call a secret convention to be held according to strict rules laid down by Moscow in the woods of the forest preserve in River Forest, Ill. (Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News, Co.)

TRADE BOARD COMMITTEE NEW NATIVITY CHURCH

tonage were
drove into the open air
cabs, some in private.
The orders had decreed this so that
in case attention was called to such a
large gathering, it would have the
appearance of an organization picnic
of some sort. However, there was
no hitch in the program at any point.
There were other groups of picnic-
ers who had arrived early to establish
themselves in choice locations for the
dry, and no one paid the slightest
attention to the crowd of foreign-
looking persons who seemed to greet
each other with such courtesy. Nor,
later in the day, did any one pay
attention to the angry tone in which
the meeting was carried on, nor to
the arguments which at times led to
fist fights. Such disturbances are
common enough at foreign gather-
ings in the forest preserve.

Once assembled, the "convention"
progressed much as any other meet-
ing, with the only difference that
this one was in the open instead of
within walls. Several times speeches
were delayed and interrupted when
one of the guards reported a stranger
approaching. At such times the large

and kind
Of all known drugs, creosote is
recognized by the medical fratern-
nity as the greatest healing agency
for the treatment of chronic
coughs and colds and other forms
of throat and lung troubles. Cre-
osote contains, in addition to
creosote, other healing elements
which soothe and heal the inflamed
membranes and stop the irritation
and inflammation, while the cre-
osote goes on to the stomach, is
absorbed into the blood, attacks
the seat of the trouble and de-
stroys the germs that lead to con-
sumption.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory
in the treatment of chronic coughs and
colds, bronchial asthma, catarrhal bron-
chitis and other forms of throat and lung
diseases, and is excellent for building up
the system after colds or the flu. Money
refunded if any cough or cold, no matter
of how long standing, is not relieved
after taking according to directions. Ask
your druggist. Creomulsion Co., Atlanta,
Ga.—Advertisement.

Pullman
and auto
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Ignition

R. WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, OCTO

it; and that the plot to overthrow Government is something more than a phantom—it is the goal set by thousands of fanatical enthusiasts, are willing to risk everything anything to "free the working masses."

Communists Form New Plans

The raids by the Government in 1919 were intended to wipe out this communist movement in the United States, and to some little extent this was accomplished—but only momentarily—that is, with the arrest and execution of many of its leaders. The "red" movement was staggered for a time. It lost its impetus. But for long.

Hardly had the echoes of the execution attendant on the raids died when there were orders sizzling from the cable from Moscow directing a new method of campaign in the United States—a system which was more difficult for the Government to deal with than the one which was wiped out.

New orders, sent by secret code to communist headquarters in New York and Chicago, directed the formation of a new organization—an organization which, outwardly at least, should conform to all the laws of the United States. An organization which should stand for the spread of communist principles, but the program of constitution of which should not be as its aim the overthrow of the United States Government. These are also directed that the old organization complete, with its purpose of overthrowing the Government, continue to function, but that its operations be limited strictly to work "underground."

Where before operations all had been conducted in the open where a move was seen, now this same

propaganda was to continue in secret. And in addition a new party was formed, outwardly legal, and conforming to all laws, but using this legality as a cloak to hide the true purpose of its leaders—the purpose which remained the same—the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

(Copyright, 1924, by Chicago Daily News Co.)

The next installment of this series will appear tomorrow.

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June 23, 1925.

~~61-5684-15~~
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JUN 26 1925

Mr. Joseph Spolansky,
332 South Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Spolansky:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant,
with which you enclosed several clippings containing arti-
cles prepared by you upon activities of ultra-radicals.

I want to express to you my appreciation of your
kindness in forwarding these to me.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

21



June 18, 1925

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Since leaving the service of the government I have been engaged more or less in newspaper writing on subjects pertaining to radical activities.

I am enclosing with this a copy of three such stories which were released this week to four hundred newspapers in which I thought you might be interested, although they contain information which you are probably familiar with already.

At the same time I am keeping in close touch with the radical situation and may come into possession from time to time of information which may be of value to you. If so I will be glad to forward same to you for such use as you may see fit to make, and if at any time I can be of use to the department I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me.

Hoping to hear from you, and with best wishes to yourself, I am

Yours very truly,

Jacob C. Spolansky

332 So. Michigan Ave.

Suite 745-748 McCormick Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

JS:JR

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 20 1925 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two
FILE

WORKINGS OF 'REDS' IN U.S. ARE REVEALED

Former U. S. Secret Agent Tells How Intelligence Department Is Conducted

(This is the first of a series of articles revealing world-wide expansion from Moscow of "red" communism. The author, who was stationed in Chicago, while in government service, also wrote an "exposition" of radical activities in Chicago, which was printed in The Daily News last year.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
(Former Agent United States Department of Justice.)

An international spy system recently organized by orders of the communist international in Moscow is now in full operation in the United States, with "agents" in every section of the country.

Through this elaborate espionage system the communist organization intends to keep watch on government officials here, and to keep the central executive committee in Russia advised in advance of any intended move on the part of the United States government against them so that in event of any raids by

other, untoward, happening almost instantaneous instructions will be received from Russia telling the communists in America what action to take. Although a similar system is to be worked out in other countries—France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Poland—it is the United States at which the new intelligence service is particularly aimed.

Headed by John Pogany.

Heading this "intelligence service" is John Pogany, who as John Pepper has been for the last three years the principal communist organizer in the United States and who, because of the success which he had in pulling members into the communist ranks was recently called into Russia to organize this new espionage system for the communist international in all parts of the world. During the short reign of Bela Kun, as president of Hungary, Pogany acted as head of the court-martial system there and through his action in sentencing to death some 2,000 business men and prominent persons of Hungary, gained for himself the title "butcher of Hungary." When the United States government declared the communists organization here illegal, he was sent over to

consolidate the underground work of the communists, and special orders were sent to me from Washington to be on the lookout for his arrival.

I remember we started out two other agents of the Chicago office and myself, the latter part of August, 1922, with orders to locate Pogany and William Z. Foster, who were reported to be attending an underground convention of communists at Bridgman, Mich. It was raining—a drizzling, steady downpour, when we set off through the woods outside Benton Harbor toward the place suspected as being the appointed meeting place. We got lost in the rain and wandered about most of the night through the soaked underbrush, but finally just before dawn found the spot we were searching for. Pogany—who was at the convention under the code name of Lang, Foster and two others who were especially sought after by the government, got away—eluded the cordon of guards which had been thrown about the spot, and made for Chicago. Foster, however, was traced to Chicago, and I wired instructions to arrest him there.

Sought for Two Years.

From that time I searched continuously for two years for Pogany, or Pepper, receiving time after time in-

formation that he was working at such and such a place; go to that place—and find that he had just left. I followed him once to New York where he attended a conference of New York communists. Many times he visited Chicago, and once he missed arrest by just half an hour. I received information that he was at the office of the Friends of Soviet Russia; rushed there in a taxicab, and found that he had left not half an hour before for Paris—unknown.

It was later reported that he returned to Russia, and now comes the news that he heads the "intelligence section" of the communists.

This department was first organized at a conference held in Moscow April 6, which was attended by delegates from the United States, Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Java, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Since that time the proposed organization has become a working fact.

Get Daily U. S. Reports.

In the United States at the present time, agents of this department of the communist international present daily reports of information which they have received concerning the United States

government and its policies and suspected activities toward the communists. They make reports of successful operations of the communists in various labor organizations, list of new members and all other actions of all communist bodies. These are forwarded from the many sub-bureaus in outlying sections, to the central "information departments" in Chicago and New York, and from these two cities direct to Russia.

This gives the central department of the international in Moscow a complete file of the entire operations in the United States—a bird's-eye view of conditions here which is practically up-to-the minute. This service in the United States is under the direction of an individual working under the code name of Powers. It is reported that the main portion of the \$100,000,000 appropriated for propaganda work outside Russia is to be used in developing this intelligence service in the United States. (Another article in this series will appear soon.)

As Cost of It.

"One of my ancestors was a famous knight of old."
"Huh! Having an ancestor who was a mail carrier isn't much to brag about."—Boston Transcript.

2nd Floor Over Hillman's RAYMONDS 2nd Floor Over Hillman's

MAC MILLAN OFF ON ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Notables at Boston Cheer as
Explorer Starts on Voyage
to Far North.

(By The Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., June 17.—The arctic expedition of Capt. Donald B. MacMillan sailed from the navy yard at Charlestown shortly after noon today in the steamer Peary, bound for Wiscasset, Me. From Wiscasset the Peary and the schooner Boydoin will sail on MacMillan's ninth voyage into the north.

The big guns on the navy craft thundered farewell as the little steamer slipped away on the first leg of the trip beyond the Arctic circle. A navy band on the pier played "Auld Lang Syne." The crowd, which had crammed its way into the navy yard, cheered. The harbor echoed with the shrieks of marauding whistles as craft at anchor joined in the parting tribute.

Overhead, as the Peary passed on his way out to sea, a dozen hydroplanes circled.

MacMillan, in outlining the objects of expedition, just before the Peary sailed, associated that it is a mission to

CHICAGO VICTIMS IN WRECK OF EXCURSION TRAIN, HEROINE



COLLINS VOWS FULL WAR ON ALL CRIME

Chief Asserts Minor Law-
breaker Will Be Closely
Watched by Police.

Punishment of every violation of the law, from the very smallest to the very largest, with a goodly percentage of emphasis on the former, was promised today by Chief of Police Morgan A. Collins, speaking before the Iroquois club.

The chief, who will deliver much the same address on "Crime" to-morrow before the Rotary club at Michigan City, Ind., followed the history of crime in Chicago during his thirty-seven years' connection with the police department and then dwelt at length on the importance of enforcing the so-called minor laws.

Breed Larger Crimes.

"Some people believe that the police department should pay attention to major crimes only to the exclusion of minor crimes," said the chief at the start of his address. "I believe I can show how minor crime is the breeding

boon. Well, greatly over business in home.

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"I feel I should ever year against engaged in the and no pers enter such tracts those

"No comb the as the created a cl the law, who courage police enforcers of We would Genna, the the laws in start.

Depart

"Conditions allon were su mined, the en most ruined, itically rebuilt where it will violation from

"Chicago has criminologists But our crim ly, statistician and practically just as atroc

But the statis finger to be p "Chicago has other city. As we have had crime this year

"RED" SPY SYSTEM IN U.S. -- COMMUNIST REVOLT IN CHINA -- PURCELL COMES TO "CAPTURE" U. S. LABOR

"Red" Secret Service in the U. S.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

An international spy system recently organized by orders of the Communist International in Moscow is now in full operation in the United States, with "agents" in every section of the country.

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Prove Moscow Behind China Revolt

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

The present uprising in China is looked upon by leaders of the Communist party in the United States as another means inaugurated by the communist international in Moscow of striking at the capitalistic governments of the United States and Great Britain, by creating anti-foreign feeling and with the hope of establishing another soviet by rousing the people of China against their so-called outside oppression.

That the communist international in Russia is behind the present revolt, there is no question. Proof is ample, even in the United States. The Russian Soviet obtained its first position looking toward Chinese control when Sun Yat Sen, founder or Kuomintang, the Chinese National party, was won as a convert to communism. The communist international, when news was sent out heralding the death of Sun Yat Sen, issued a manifesto proclaiming Sun Yat Sen as the symbol of the East, and calling upon communist organizations throughout the world to aid China in her "struggle against foreign oppression", to close in around the Chinese national revolutionary party and carry on the struggle, naming as the first step in this struggle the necessity of expelling foreign aggressors. A similar manifesto was sent out by the Red Trade Union International, and almost immediately money started pouring into China to aid the revolutionary fighters. This was sent in the guise of "relief" money to aid "starving China". This was followed by activity on the part of the Society for the Promotion of the Air Fleet—a Russian organization "to encourage development in Russia of an air fleet for proletarian purposes". The Russian Lenin Communist Union of Youth also joined in, and hundreds of trained agitators began pouring into China—with the results at present apparent.

Sun Yat Sen, himself, in his farewell message to his communist "comrades", said:

"Forty years' work for the national revolution and for winning freedom and equal rights for China have brought me to the firm conviction that China can only achieve its aim by mobilizing the masses and by the closest collaboration with those peoples who consider us as equals.

"The fight for the revolution must be continued. I call upon the party to concentrate all efforts upon the speediest realization of its aims."

To the executive committee of the Soviet Union, he sent, on the eve of his death, "I leave behind me a party which, as I always hoped, will be allied with you in its historical task of liberating China and other oppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism.

"My charge to the Kuomintang party before all is that it shall continue to promote the cause of the national revolutionary movement for the emancipation of China, which has been degraded by imperialism into a semi-colonial country. I therefore charge my party to maintain permanent contact with you. I cherish the firm belief that your support of my country will remain unaltered."

This letter shows conclusively the close connection of the communist soviet with affairs in China.

It shows also the spirit in which the so-called support of the Russian communists was received. A spirit of friendship and confidence. With Sun Yat Sen, a powerful influence in China, also a convert to communism, new converts flocked into the ranks. The rest was easy—being simply a matter of time to train the "new comrades" in the methods and doctrines of communism.

When Sun Yat Sen died, the Worker's party in the United States and local branches of the Chinese National party called mass meetings in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities which were attended by both whites and Chinese, at which a considerable sum of money was collected and sent to China for use in furthering the revolutionary cause there. There has also been established in New York a publication printed in the Chinese language for spreading revolutionary propaganda among the Chinese in that city.

To Ally U. S. Labor With Russia

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

An unobtrusive announcement has come from Great Britain heralding the proposed visit to the United States of A. A. Purcell, president of the international Federation of Trade Unions, to attend the annual convention in Atlantic City of the American Federation of Labor as British fraternal delegate to the convention.

To the casual reader neither this journey of Purcell nor the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor carries special significance. But when the underlying motives of Purcell's visit are made known, along with the proposed action to be taken by certain Left Wing American Labor delegates, this meeting linked with Purcell's visit takes on a significance which may be world-wide in its effect and to which the American public would do well to pay heed.

For, to those who know the inside of the labor situation both here and abroad the real purpose of Purcell's arrival is apparent as a sinister move against the existing organization of the Federation of Labor in America; a determination to renew efforts which in the past have been unsuccessful to "capture" the American Federation of Labor and link it with the Communist International of Russia.

Right now there is in session in London a British trade union conference, in which Purcell is taking a leading part, the purpose of which is to devise ways and means to centralize the efforts of the basic industries unions to adopt a common policy toward capitalism—an attempt at a new alignment of labor forces to solidify labor throughout the world. A long step in this direction, in so far as British labor is concerned, was taken in November 1924 when a British delegation, headed by Purcell, attended the all-Russian Trade Union congress at Moscow, and brought about the formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to work toward complete unity of purpose of the English and Russian trade unions. Final details looking toward entire international unity among trade unions are to be worked out during the present London convention.

The next move of the international unity laborites—who are acting under direction of the Moscow government—will be to establish "unity" connections with the trade unions in the United States, and it is for this purpose that Purcell has been chosen as fraternal delegate to attend the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

Here communists have had practically free reign with little governmental interference and it is known that they have made good use of their time. Preliminary work has already been inaugurated to make an American-Russian trade union alliance one of the principal features of the coming labor convention.

When the labor convention gets under way it is expected that throughout the sessions there will be in action a subtle intrigue, both in the open and underground, to secure sufficient support to warrant putting to a vote the question of an affiliation of American trade unions with the red trade unions of Russia by joining the American Federation to the international Federation of Trade Unions. This will be nothing more than a camouflage to cloud what is clearly an attempt to further the communist scheme of welding trade unions internationally in their world-wide war against capitalism. This, by the way, is the avowed purpose of Purcell in his visit here, although not generally announced.

In this connection it is interesting to note the labor history of Purcell. He has been a member of the Publishing trades for many years 1891, and was a member of the Social Democratic Federation for many years. He served as member of the Salford Borough Council for six years, and was parliamentary candidate from West Salford in 1910. He was elected to the General Council, Trades Union Congress, 1919 and has been re-elected each year. Elected president, 1924 of International Federation of Trade Unions, at the Vienna conference, which he attended as British fraternal delegate. He also acted as president at 1924 Trade Union Congress. He also accompanied the labor delegation to Russia in 1920.

The elevation of Purcell to his position as president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and his selection as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention marks an important victory for the left-wing labor organizations and also for the communist international. It was Purcell also who was almost entirely responsible for bringing about unity between the trade unions of Russia and those of Great Britain.

Therefore, it is safe to predict that when the convention is called to order at Atlantic City there will be made known sufficient facts to cause persons to look askance at the statement that communism did in the United States with the overwhelming republican victory of last November.

Illustrating the perseverance of communists in labor matters is an incident which occurred during the British Communist party Convention at Glasgow. A supposedly air-tight blockade was maintained by the government and police against "outside raids" to prevent soviet representatives from attending. Yet two such agitators—Marcelle Label a woman member of the French communist party, and Dr. Stoker of the German communist party—wormed their way through, made their speeches and got away.

At this Glasgow conference there were present representatives of the miner's federation, the national union of Railway men, locomotive engineers and firemen, transport workers federation, transport and general workers federations and the metal trades—a very fair representation of British Trades.

When lines of affiliation were worked out between English and Russian labor, it was logical for soviet agitators to turn next toward American labor as the most fruitful field for enlarging the so called international labor union. It is known that left wing laborites here are already active in a move to sway the American Federation of Labor towards an alliance with the international Federation of Trade Unions—which is merely another way of saying "Communist International".

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



June 18, 1925.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ATTENTION DIVISION ONE

For your information, am enclosing,
herewith, pamphlet, entitled: "RED' SPY SYSTEM IN
U.S.-COMMUNIST REVOLT IN CHINA-PURCELL COMES TO
'CAPTURE' U.S.LABOR", by former Special Agent JACOB
SPOLANSKY.

Yours very truly,

Reading
ROY A. DARLING
Agent in Charge.

JUN 26 1925

RECORDED & INDEXED

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Enclosure
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JUN 20 1925 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Div. One	Div. Two

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"RED" SPY SYSTEM IN U.S. -- COMMUNIST REVOLT IN CHINA -- PURCELL COMES TO "CAPTURE" U. S. LABOR

"Red" Secret Service in the U. S.

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

An international spy system recently organized by orders of the Communist International in Russia is now in full operation in the United States, with "agents" in every section of the country.

Through this elaborate espionage system the communist organization intends to keep watch on government officials here, and to keep the central executive committee in Russia advised in advance of any intended move on the part of the United States government against them so that in event of any raids or other untoward happening almost instantaneous instructions will be received from Russia telling the communists in America what action to take. Although a similar system is to be worked out in other countries—France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Poland—it is the United States at which the new intelligence service is particularly aimed.

Heading this "intelligence service" is John Pogany, who as John Pepper has been for the past three years the principal communist organizer in the United States and who, because of the success which he had in pulling members into the communist ranks was recently called in to Russia to organize this new espionage system for the communist international in all parts of the world. During the short reign of Bela Kun as president of Hungary Pogany acted as head of the court martial system there, and through his action in sentencing to death some 2,000 business men and prominent persons of Hungary gained for himself the title "butcher of Hungary". When the United States government declared the communist organization here illegal, he was sent over to consolidate the underground work of the communists, and special orders were sent to him from Washington to be on the look-out for his arrival.

I remember we started out, two other agents of the Chicago office and myself the latter part of August, 1922, with orders to locate Pogany and William Z. Foster, who were reported to be attending an underground convention of communists at Bridgman, Michigan. It was raining—a drizzling steady downpour, when we set off through the woods outside Benton Harbor toward the place suspected as being the appointed meeting place. We got lost in the rain and wandered about most of the night through the soaked underbrush, but finally just before dawn, found the spot we were searching for. Pogany—who was at the convention under the code name of Lang, Foster and two others who were especially sought after by the government, got away—eluded the cordon of guards which had been thrown about the spot, and made for Chicago. Foster, however, was traced to Chicago, and I wired instructions to arrest him there.

From that time I searched continuously for two years for Pogany, or Pepper, receiving time after time information that he was working at such and such a place, go to that place—and find that he had just left. I followed him once to New York, where he attended a conference of New York communists. Many times he visited Chicago, and once he missed arrest by just half an hour. I received information that he was at the office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, rushed there in a taxicab, and found that he had left not half an hour before for parts unknown.

It was later reported that he returned to Russia, and now comes the news that he heads the "intelligence section" of the communists.

This department was first organized at a conference held in Moscow April 6, which was attended by delegates from the United States, Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Java, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Since that time the proposed organization has become a working fact.

In the United States at the present time, agents of this department of the communist international, present daily reports of information which they have received concerning the United States government and its policies and suspected activities toward the communists. They make reports of successful operations of the communists in various labor organizations, list of new members, and all other actions of all communist bodies. These are forwarded from the many sub-bureaus in outlying sections, to the central "information departments" in Chicago and New York, and from these two cities direct to Russia. This gives the central department of the international in Moscow a complete file of the entire operations in the United States—a bird's eye view of conditions here which is practically up to the minute. This service in the United States is under the direction of an individual working under the code name of Powers. It is reported that the main portion of the \$100,000,000.00 appropriated for propaganda work outside Russia is to be used in developing this intelligence service in the United States.

Prove Moscow Behind China Revolt

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

The present uprising in China is looked upon by leaders of the Communist party in the United States as another means instigated by the communist international in Moscow of striking at the capitalist governments of the United States and Great Britain, by creating anti-foreign feeling and with the hope of establishing another soviet by rousing the people of China against their so-called outside oppression.

That the communist international in Russia is behind the present revolt, there is no question. Proof is ample, even in the United States. The Russian Soviet obtained its first position looking toward Chinese control when Sun Yat Sen, founder of Kuomintang, the Chinese National party, was won over to communism. The communist international, when news was sent out heralding the death of Sun Yat Sen, issued a manifesto proclaiming Sun Yat Sen as the symbol of the East, and calling upon communist organizations throughout the world to aid China in her "struggle against foreign oppression", to close in around the Chinese national revolutionary party and carry on the struggle, naming as the first step in this struggle the necessity of expelling foreign aggressors. A similar manifesto was sent out by the Red Trade Union International, and almost immediately money started pouring into China to aid the revolutionary fighters. This was sent in the guise of "relief" money to aid "starving China". This was followed by activity on the part of the Society for the Promotion of the Air Fleet—a Russian organization "to encourage development in Russia of an air fleet for proletarian purposes". The Russian Lenin Communist Union of Youth also joined in, and hundreds of trained agitators began pouring into China—with the results at present apparent.

Sun Yat Sen, himself, in his farewell message to his communist "comrades", said:

"Forty years' work for the national revolution and for winning freedom and equal rights for China have brought me to the firm conviction that China can only achieve its aim by mobilizing the masses and by the closest collaboration with those peoples who consider us as equals.

"The fight for the revolution must be continued. I call upon the party to concentrate all efforts upon the speediest realization of its aims."

To the executive committee of the Soviet Union, he sent, on the eve of his death, "I leave behind me a party which, as I always hoped, will be allied with you in its historical task of liberating China and other suppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism."

"My charge to the Kuomintang party before all is that it shall continue to promote the cause of the national revolutionary movement for the emancipation of China, which has been degraded by imperialism into a semi-colonial country. I therefore charge my party to maintain permanent contact with you. I cherish the firm belief that your support of my country will remain unaltered."

This letter shows conclusively the close connection of the communist soviet with affairs in China.

It shows also the spirit in which the so-called support of the Russian communists was received. A spirit of friendship and confidence. With Sun Yat Sen, a powerful influence in China, also a convert to communism, new converts flocked into the ranks. The rest was easy—being simply a matter of time to train the "new comrades" in the methods and doctrines of communism.

When Sun Yat Sen died, the Worker's party in the United States and local branches of the Chinese National party called mass meetings in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities which were attended by both whites and Chinese, at which a considerable sum of money was collected and sent to China for use in furthering the revolutionary cause there. There has also been established in New York a publication printed in the Chinese language for spreading revolutionary propaganda among the Chinese in that city.

To Ally U. S. Labor with Russia

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

(Former Agent, U. S. Department of Justice.)

An unobtrusive announcement has come from Great Britain heralding the proposed visit to the United States of A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to attend the annual convention in Atlantic City of the American Federation of Labor as British fraternal delegate to the convention.

To the casual reader neither this journey of Purcell nor the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor carries special significance. But when the underlying motives of Purcell's visit are made known, along with the proposed action to be taken by certain Left Wing American Labor delegates, this meeting linked with Purcell's visit takes on a significance which may be world-wide in its effect and to which the American public would do well to pay heed.

For, to those who know the inside of the labor situation both here and abroad the real purpose of Purcell's arrival is apparent as a sinister move against the existing organization of the Federation of Labor in America; a determination to renew efforts which in the past have been unsuccessful to "capture" the American Federation of Labor and link it with the Communist international of Russia.

Right now there is in session in London a British trade union conference, in which Purcell is taking a leading part, the purpose of which is to devise ways and means to centralize the efforts of the basic industries unions to adopt a common policy toward capitalism—an attempt at a new alignment of labor forces to solidify labor throughout the world. A long step in this direction, in so far as British labor is concerned, was taken in November 1924 when a British delegation, headed by Purcell, attended the all-Russian Trade Union congress at Moscow, and brought about the formation of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee to work toward complete unity of purpose of the English and Russian trade unions. Final details looking toward entire international unity among trade unions are to be worked out during the present London convention.

The next move of the international unity laborites—who are acting under direction of the Moscow government—will be to establish "unity" connections with the trade unions in the United States, and it is for this purpose that Purcell has been chosen as fraternal delegate to attend the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

Here communists have had practically free reign with little governmental interference and it is known that they have made good use of their time. Preliminary work has already been inaugurated to make an American-Russian trade union alliance one of the principal features of the coming labor convention.

When the labor convention gets under way it is expected that throughout the sessions there will be in action a subtle intrigue, both in the open and underground, to secure sufficient support to warrant putting to a vote the question of an affiliation of American trade unions with the red trade unions of Russia by joining the American Federation to the International Federation of Trade Unions. This will be nothing more than a camouflage to cloud what is clearly an attempt to further the communist scheme of welding trade unions internationally in their world-wide war against capitalism. This, by the way, is the avowed purpose of Purcell in his visit here, although not generally announced.

In this connection it is interesting to note the labor history of Purcell. He has been a member of the Furishing trades for many years 1891, and was a member of the Social Democratic Federation for many years. He served as member of the Salford Borough Council for six years, and was parliamentary candidate from West Salford in 1910. He was elected to the General Council, Trades Union Congress, 1919 and has been re-elected each year. Elected president, 1924 of International Federation of Trade Unions, at the Vienna conference, which he attended as British fraternal delegate. He also acted as president at 1924 Trade Union Congress. He also accompanied the labor delegation to Russia in 1920.

The elevation of Purcell to his position as president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and his selection as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention marks an important victory for the left wing labor organizations and also for the communist international. It was Purcell also who was almost entirely responsible for bringing about unity between the trade unions of Russia and those of Great Britain.

Therefore, it is safe to predict that when the convention is called to order at Atlantic City there will be made known sufficient facts to cause persons to look askance at the statement that communism died in the United States with the overwhelming republican victory of last November.

Illustrating the perseverance of communists in labor matters is an incident which occurred during the British Communist party Convention at Glasgow. A supposedly anti-light blockade was maintained by the government and police against "outside rears" to prevent soviet representatives from attending. Yet two such agitators—Marcelle Lebel a woman member of the French communist party, and Dr. Stoker of the German communist party—wormed their way through, made their speeches and got away.

At this Glasgow conference there were present representatives of the miner's federation, the national union of Railway men, locomotive engineers and firemen, transport workers federation, transport and general workers federations and the metal trades—a very fair representation of British Trades.

When lines of affiliation were worked out between English and Russian labor, it was logical for soviet agitators to turn next toward American labor as the most fruitful field for enlarging the so called international labor union. It is known that left wing laborites here are already active in a move to sway the American Federation of Labor towards an alliance with the International Federation of Trade Unions—which is merely another way of saying "Communist international".

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 16, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61 - 5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Attached hereto find clippings from the Chicago Daily News of Wednesday, October 15, 1924, entitled: "CHICAGO A 'HOTBED' OF 'RED' PROPAGANDA DIRECTED BY RUSSIA", which is the second of the series of articles written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau, relative to this Subject, to appear in the above paper.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

Dictated by:
JAMES O. PEYRONNIN, Agent: KEB
enclosures 5.

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5 Oct 30 1974

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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Page 1.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1924.

CHICAGO A "HOTBED" OF "RED" PROPAGANDA DIRECTED BY RUSSIA

Guiding Geniuses from Moscow Dispatch Orders,
Spread Discontent and Control Recruits from
All Parts of the United States.

Military Plans Formulated to Seize Industrial Plants Here
In the Event of a Communistic Uprising—Govern-
ment Takes Quick Action.

(Following is the second installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made regarding activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 2.

When the word "red" is spoken a picture comes to most persons of a bearded Russian of the cartoon variety, huge of stature, wearing seven-league boots, with eyes of fire and a bomb in each hand. But the modern "red" is no such animal. He is as crafty as a graduate safeblower and as shrewd as any business man.

He is sent here after months of study in Russia, where he has learned the principles of communism. He comes here as a leader and organizer, to train others, to help build an organization which he hopes will conquer the world by destroying its capitalists, by overthrowing all capitalistic government through force and thus bringing about a worldwide revolution which will leave "the workers" in complete control.

These organizers are sent direct from Moscow, and every shipload brought in under the Russian quota carries three, four, ten or a dozen men who have been specially chosen for the work of spreading the seed of domestic and industrial discontent throughout America. And they go forth as solemnly and with as much earnest intent as did the early Christian crusaders. They believe the doctrines they preach. And they have sworn themselves in solemn consecration to "the freedom of the masses."

Meeting Decides on Methods.

So this little group of mass-action enthusiasts, gathered together about the table in a shabby office on West Madison street, while the streets below were noisy with the blare of horns and the shouts and cheers of Armistice day celebrants, talked all afternoon, solemnly and seriously, and discussed in a most matter-of-fact manner the methods to be adopted which would bring about most speedily the overthrow of the United States "capitalistic government" and supersede it by a rule of the proletariat.

The meeting several times grew

heated, but not because of any decided difference as to the principles involved—merely because the views of one or two of the group differed from the rest as to the procedure to be adopted. They all were agreed on tossing out the "governing capitalists" and substituting rulers from their own ranks. In fact, before the meeting had concluded the entire program of the Russian communist party had been approved. And it had also been decided to follow the plan submitted from Moscow to build an organization in the United States with the idea of eventually bringing about a revolution. It was at this meeting that it was decided to form a league for the purpose of spreading propaganda, to be known as the Communist Propaganda League, to further communist doctrine. This organization, it was planned, should have its headquarters in New York.

Sowing Seeds of Revolution.

This meeting voted complete support of the program adopted by the Russian communist party, which provided for the overthrow of all capitalistic governments throughout the world by force. This program also expressed the belief that the only way in which a proletarian government could be substituted for those now in existence was by "mass action"—by organizing the masses and stirring up such discontent that revolution would result.

In order to spread more thoroughly the doctrines of communism throughout the United States it was decided to obtain and send out over the country speakers who should preach the gospel of mass action by force, and who would engender among the working classes the spirit of revolution which, "on a certain day," should be crystallized into concerted action—which day, it was intended, should mark the downfall of the United States government.

These questions were debated hotly for hours, but the arguments were merely quibblings over certain details of the procedure. When the program had been decided on they all stood, grasping hands in comradely fashion, while Stoklitzky expressed the feeling of the entire group as they adjourned.

"Gentlemen," said he, "we speak as members of the socialist party to other socialists, primarily in the interests of the party itself. Those of us who

have organized this propaganda league, in common with like-minded socialists throughout the country, are imbued with thoughts that socialism as it now functions falls short of its possibilities in giving leadership and unity to the revolutionary elements of the United States. And by fostering a truly revolutionary movement in this country we hasten the coming of government by the rightful owners—the proletariat."

So saying, the meeting adjourned. And thus communism was born in the United States.

Chicago as "Red" Headquarters.

Nor was this the last meeting held in Chicago at which plans were perfected for strengthening the organization of the communists. Chicago developed rapidly into the headquarters city for the radical movement.

No city in the United States has a more varied collection of radicals and radical societies than Chicago. It is here that all orders concerning special or general movements of communists have their origin—received direct from Moscow. It is here are found the guiding geniuses of communism who direct their activities all over the country. It is here that all propaganda originates, and it is here that recruiting agents and leaders make their way to meet "in convention," then to leave again for the sections of the country assigned to them for the spread of the revolutionary doctrine.

Organizers, with Chicago as their headquarters, have worked until the ranks of communists have swollen to almost unbelievable numbers. Several secret conventions have been held here, and there have been organized complete underground connections whereby activities and directions may be transmitted without detection. All these orders come from Chicago. Schools of radicalism have been established here which members are compelled to attend, and it is here that elaborate plans and minute instructions, issued in Moscow, are received at stated intervals and dispatched with clocklike regularity to other headquarters.

How Discontent Is Spread.

So skillfully have these instructions been carried out that at present throughout the country, in every section, in every large city, in every state, will be found groups of "reds" holding secret meetings at stated intervals, following out instructions received through Chicago agents from Russia. They meet from time to time "in convention," at which larger meetings' reports are made of progress and instructions transmitted for carrying on the future work of spreading effectively the subtle propaganda of communism.

Associated with this vast organization are not alone the foreign-speaking alien and the "downtrodden workman" seeking redress for fancied wrongs, but also men of high standing—men whose position carries with it much influence and many followers; men of wealth and brains who are joining their influence to that of their more humble associates with the definite aim of overthrowing the present government of the United States.

CHAPTER 3.

When the socialist convention assembled in St. Louis in April, 1917, to select a president and to adopt a platform two factions developed—one taking a patriotic view of the war, the other rigidly opposing the entry of the United States into the war, branding the declaration of war by the American government as "a crime against the people of the United States." This section not only opposed the war, but pledged its "continuous active public opposition to it."

Eugene V. Debs and Victor L. Berger led this antiwar faction and secured the adoption of this platform. Both men later were convicted and sentenced to long prison terms—Debs for ten years for attempting to incite disloyalty, mutiny and insubordination, and Berger for twenty years for violation of the espionage act. As a result of these convictions their socialist followers became embittered, deserted the ranks of conservatism and caused a split in the socialist party. These "deserters" established a so-called left wing, consisting of the ultraradicals of the organization, who believed in "direct revolutionary action." It was this spirit which made possible the rapid growth of Russian "red" principles in the United States.

Fluent speakers were smuggled into

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

CHICAGO A "RED" HUB

[Continued from First Page.]

the United States from Russia, bringing with them the radicalism of Lenin and Trotsky. Organizers were imported who, working in Chicago and other large industrial centers, quickly swelled the ranks of the radicals. Workers joined by thousands; workers, who, following the signing of the armistice, lost their highly paid jobs and were told by these speakers that their misfortunes were the result of a "betrayal of the government" and "conspiracies by the ruling capitalistic class against the workingmen."

How Bolshevism Began.

Bolshevism is a mixture of socialism and anarchy. It is revolutionary, the extreme of democracy. It is based upon ideas of absolute equality and upon a principle that the higher industries must be lowered to the status of the lower classes. It proposed to annihilate not only large capitalists but small capitalists as well, destroying absolutely all property rights.

In reality the movement dates back

to 1907 when, at an international socialist congress in Germany, an upheaval took place in the socialists' ranks. The majority, under Lenin, decided upon the adoption of the principle that socialism, opposing warfare, should refuse recognition of international aspirations and agitate for a social revolution, and called themselves the "bolsheviki," which in Russian means "the majority."

How popular was the revolutionary idea may be gathered from the report made to the department of justice three years ago. This report showed that during the short administration of Alexander Kerensky in Russia, thousands left the United States for Russia, 400 of them from Chicago. And among the leaders of Russia many were drawn from America.

Recruits from America.

George Trotsky, an anarchist who had butchered a family at Simeforopol, Russia, and fled to the United States, was made chief of police at Kolomna.

Morris Busheim, a Chicago stock boy, became chief of police at Melitopol.

C. Dubenik, a laborer in the steel mills of Indiana Harbor, was named a general in the "red" army.

J. Kornek, a Chicagoan with a dubious reputation, was made military commandant of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd.

J. Kievsky, once a tailor employed by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, was appointed military commander of all the Russian forces on the Siberian railroad.

A. Tobinson, a Chicago lawyer, was declared governor of Siberia.

Working in the Open.

That was in the late spring of 1918. It was shortly after this that the movement began to take a firm foothold in the United States.

With the thousands of ultraradical socialists as a beginning the movement gained rapidly. Before that time the socialist party had had a membership of more than 120,000. Of these more than 70,000 bolted the socialist ranks to join the revolutionary communist movement. With this as a nucleus and with the aid of trained organizers the "reds" soon possessed a membership not even to be estimated.

They worked in the open. They held meetings at specified times. And their organization finally was considered of sufficient importance and of sufficient strength to warrant Russia's establishing political connection with it. For this purpose at the end of 1918 in the city of New York a bureau was formed known as the Russian soviet bureau, which held direct communication with Russia, and received instructions as to how to proceed in spreading communist propaganda.

The Soviet "Ambassador."

Finally, at one of these meetings of the bureau, a delegate arrived from Moscow with information that he possessed a mandate to appoint a representative of the soviet government in this country. After some little debate Ludwig H. K. Martens was created "ambassador" to the United States from Russia.

Martens proved to be an organizer.

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of no small ability. Through his efforts all the revolutionary elements were consolidated and through him the radical memberships were swelled to twice and three times their former size. Through the efforts of William Bross Lloyd he was brought to Chicago, where he addressed thousands nightly during his stay. At many of these meetings there was such a jam of people that it was necessary to call the police to prevent rioting among those who arrived late and were unable to gain entrance to the hall.

It was Martens' idea also, the adoption of a regular military plan in the appointment of "meeting places" throughout the country. About each large industrial plant were established "branch meeting places," where, on "The Day" to be decided upon for the uprising which should overturn the present government, all members might rush to receive arms and from there make a simultaneous attack on the industrial plant. It was—and is—the plan of the communist revolutionary that when "révolution" does come the first act is to be the seizure of every industrial plant in the country.

Preparing to Seize Plants.

For instance, near the Crane works, a meeting place was established at South Kedzie avenue and 38th street. Another Russian branch was located at 39th and Kedzie, a Lithuanian branch at 43d and Kedzie. These meeting places have been established about each large plant in the city—the International Harvester company, the stockyards, the railroad yards at Pullman, the Argo Corn Products Refining company, the steel mills at Gary, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago and South Chicago, etc. They are located so that in case of an uprising each branch will have opportunity to take immediate possession of the factories.

In these places members are compelled to attend a "communist school" three times a week. In these meeting places communism is taught, bulletins and instruction received from Moscow are read, and teaching given as to how best to create unrest in the industrial plant where the members are employed. Many of the large strikes have been directly attributed to the communists—more noticeably the rail strike of two years ago, the steel strike of 1918, the strike of the Corn Prod-

ucts company; in fact a number of industrial outbursts of the last five years can be traced to communism, and evidence is in the hands of the government to show that workers were actually appealed to to use armed force against police and federal officials.

Government Takes Action.

Most of this, however, took place before the middle of 1919, when the communists were operating in the open. At that time the propaganda began to assume such sinister proportions that the government decided to take sudden action against them.

A special division of the department of justice was created to investigate the growing menace, with the result that wholesale raids were made and hundreds were deported as undesirable citizens. More than 3,000 were deported, 300 of them from Chicago.

That ended their "in-the-open" activities. Since then, although propaganda still is being strongly pushed, it is being done by underground methods as directed from Moscow, and because of the secrecy involved the number of actual participants is greatly decreased, although the actual number of sympathizers is much larger.

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(The third installment of this series will be printed to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.
POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 16, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Thursday, October 16, 1924, entitled: "SECRET CONVENTION HELD BY COMMUNISTS IN FOREST PRESERVE", which is the third installment of these articles.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin
PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

Dictated by
J.O. PEYRONNIN, Agent /KEB
Enclosures 4.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page 1.

(Third installment)

THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SECRET CONVENTION HELD BY COMMUNISTS IN FOREST PRESERVE

How Reds in United States, Under Orders from Moscow, Met Seven Days and Nights at River Forest to Reconcile Conflicting Factions.

Spolansky Tells of Effect of Raids in Driving Radical Elements Under Cover—Delegates in Ignorance of Destination Until Their Arrival.

(This is the third installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made covering activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 4.

How the government reacted to the communist activities every one knows. Columns were printed at the time describing the sensational raids made by federal, state and city authorities in January, 1920. And what the communists were doing until that time also is more or less of an open book. Until that time "red" activities were allowed by the government to proceed without molestation, although under constant watch of federal agents.

However, since the raids in which more than 3,000 members of communist organizations were arrested and later deported, little is known by the public except in a very general way. Nor is it realized to what a startling extent the propaganda of the organization was successful.

It was a time of industrial upheaval. There were strikes on every hand, in almost every line of industry, and the government, realizing that these strikes were largely the result of communists' work, decided to strike one huge blow at the organization in an effort to break it down. This effort to some extent was successful. That is, it did deal a great blow to the movement. Where before great publicity was obtained whenever a meeting was held, thereafter everything had to be done in secret.

Secret Meetings Ordered.

On orders from Moscow, instructions were sent out from the Chicago headquarters that no efforts be made thereafter to further the cause of revolution in the open, and it was ordered that meetings at which policies were to be discussed must be held in secret. All large meetings were forbidden, and at no time was it permitted that more than ten communists meet together at any one place. But the raids did not halt the communist movement. It simply placed difficulties in the manner of its procedure.

Many conventions of communists were held of which the public never heard. There are probably not ten persons in Chicago outside the govern-

ment service who even dreamed that in May, 1920, there was held in the forest preserve of River Forest an underground convention of communists.

This convention, attended by "red" delegates from all sections of the United States, Canada and even a representative from Russia, lasted for seven consecutive day and nights, the sessions sometimes running until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

It was at this convention that a threatened split in the communist party was mended and unity of purpose achieved to form what was thereafter known as the united communist party of America.

It was William Bross Lloyd who made it necessary that this convention be called.

Lloyd in Action.

Back in September, 1919, a convention was held in Chicago attended by delegates from all parts of the country to the American communist party. Now, Mr. Lloyd for some reason had incurred the enmity of a large number of communists. In the first place, he had always remained a member of the socialist party, and it was his avowed aim to win over the communists to become a radical branch of the socialist party. In the second place, his membership in the communist party was objected to because he was deriving large benefits which were not shared by others of his comrades—namely, profits from rents and interest on invested capital, which every loyal communist will tell you is no way for a communist to act.

It was suggested to Mr. Lloyd at one time that he give up his wealth—distribute it equally for the benefit of the communist cause and thus become a true communist from the heart out, but this Mr. Lloyd could not see his way clear to do.

Therefore when in the convention hall in 1919 Mr. Lloyd attempted to present certain resolutions favoring socialism, and again attempted to obtain a vote of approval on certain of the socialist principles, resentment against him was aroused anew. Mr. Lloyd was persistent, so persistent that finally Adolph Germer, secretary of the convention and Alexander Stoklitzky, the Russian organizer, objected to these interruptions and rebuked Mr. Lloyd sharply.

This was the same Alexander Stoklitzky who but a few months before had been one of the little band which

met in an office on West Madison street to bring about the birth of communism in the United States—a little band of which Mr. Lloyd had been a conspicuous member.

Riot and a Secession.

Thus rebuked for "wasting the time of the convention," Mr. Lloyd became still more persistent. More rebukes followed, and these were followed by heated retorts from both sides. The argument became a riot. Chairs were thrown about, fists flew, bouncing off heads of opposing debaters, and the friendly argument developed into a grim battle for possession of Machinists' hall, in which the meeting was being held. Finally, to save the place from complete destruction, Secretary Germer slipped out of a side door and sent in a riot call to the police. Aided by these re-enforcements the communists succeeded in ejecting Mr. Lloyd, together with forty of his belligerent followers.

Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Lloyd dusted off his coat and immediately set out with his little supporting band to seek an empty hall. This was found right around the corner from the other meeting, in a little L. W. W. hall in Throop street. Here Mr. Lloyd proceeded to call the meeting to order and forthwith formed another party, which he dubbed the communist-labor party.

Now this meant the existence of two communist organizations in the United States, two organizations, each separate and distinct from the other. It meant a movement in their own organization corresponding exactly with that which they were attempting to establish in the organizations of their capitalistic enemies—a movement toward discord. And it was recognized in Russia that with such a split in its ranks the communist movement here never could be successful. Therefore every effort was made to bring about a reunion of interests.

Russia Negotiates a Compromise.

Meanwhile the two organizations continued to function independently. Competition was keen, and feeling ran high. Matters came to such a pass that the international executive committee in Russia decided to take a hand. After lengthy discussion there by that body, and seeing the danger of such an unfortunate split and what damage

such dissension might do to the revolutionary cause here, a special emissary was sent from Russia for the purpose of calling a secret convention at which should be discussed the question of unity—a convention which should iron out all differences and present a united front against the United States government. This message was not intrusted to the mails. It was sent by way of Amsterdam, by special messenger. And this messenger carried with him authority to call a secret convention to be held according to strict rules laid down by Moscow in the woods of the forest preserve in River Forest.

CHAPTER 5.

It was the formation of the second communist organization—the runaway organization formed by William Bross Lloyd after he and his supporters had been tossed out of a regular communist convention—which did most to bring against the radicals drastic action on the part of the government.

With both organizations at work, each striving to outrun the other in a membership race, there was just twice as much radical activity as there had been previously—and the purpose of each party was the same—the overthrow of the United States government by force.

The government was forced to take notice of this menacing influence, and to take immediate steps to check it. Each party also was busy stirring up industrial trouble. There were strikes on every hand, many laid at the door of communism. Various states—Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, Ohio and Indiana—enacted laws aimed at such organizations. The United States took another means of striking at the menace. Secretary of Labor Wilson issued a ruling which made all communist organizations "outlaws," and which made membership in such organizations, or any other organization which advocated the overthrow of the government, adequate cause for deportation. In January, 1920, the raids came—a nation-wide sweep which netted more than 3,000.

Meets Defeat with New Plans.

However, the communists were equally swift with their own orders. The raids were not twenty-four hours old when orders poured in from Moscow to communist headquarters in New

[Continued on Second Page.]

York and Chicago. Dozens of code wires were dispatched from both sides of the water, and almost immediately a new course of action had been decided upon. New leaders were shipped across, carrying with them secret instructions for the carrying on of the new line of work—in secret. And detailed instructions and suggestions were cabled in code to communist leaders who were known to have escaped the raids, telling them exactly how the government in Moscow wished them to proceed.

These instructions decreed that from that date—Jan. 2, 1920—all activities in support of communism and of revolution must be carried on in secret. No more open headquarters. No more open meeting or conventions. And no meetings—unless specially ordered from Russia—of more than ten persons at any one time or place.

It must not be supposed, however, that such a light thing as a raid or two by the government did anything to the communist organizations except to disturb them momentarily. It did check for a time their general activities. It called a halt to their entire system of publicity and made necessary a complete organization of methods. And it took away many of their leaders and sent them back to Russia. But it did not halt the movement.

New Leaders in the Saddle.

Other leaders sprang up in the United States. Others arrived secretly from Russia. And within two weeks the new "underground" organization was working with the precision of a clock.

The "reds" were watching for just such a move on the part of the government. They knew that it was only a question of time before their activities in the open would be checked, and they were prepared for it when it came. Thereafter their labors took a little more preparation. It was a little more difficult to hold meetings and to send communications, because of the danger of arrest—but meet they did. From January until April small groups of six, eight, ten communists gathered together in various parts of the city and country, for all the world as if nothing had happened.

By April, from reports carried to Russia by special messenger, it became apparent to leaders there that if communism ever was to succeed in America the two warring factions must be reconciled and united. So a special envoy named Melnichansky was selected to bring to the "red" brethren in America the suggestion from Russia that the unity convention be called. Melnichansky was intrusted with secret orders. How he succeeded in entering the country without detection no one knows. Government agents, through an under-cover man of the government who had succeeded in gaining the confidence of communist leaders without arousing suspicion, knew when the envoy left Moscow. He knew that he was to arrive by way of Amsterdam. But he arrived unnoticed. He delivered his orders as scheduled to communist

leaders in New York—and their contents were immediately flashed to Washington.

Ordered to Secret Convention.

These orders contained perhaps the most detailed set of secret instructions which ever entered the country. They contained a call for a secret convention, the location of which not even the delegates were to know until they were started on the last section of their trip to the convention grounds.

Communists in every section of the country were commanded to meet secretly and to select a delegate to attend the convention. To this delegate was handed an envelope bearing the official seal of the communist party in Moscow, the contents of which none in the United States knew. In this envelope the delegate found his directions. And with such secrecy were all arrangements made that, even after opening his letter of instructions, the delegate himself did not know where he was going. They thought by this means to prevent any possible treachery on the part of any member who might be led to make known the meeting place to the government officials.

If, for instance, the delegate was appointed from New York, his direction read to proceed to Detroit, with instructions to board a certain train. As he stepped from the train at Detroit he was ordered to insert in his button-hole a white carnation in the center of which was a spot of red. As he reached the platform he was met by another "comrade" wearing a similar flower. This man presented the delegate with another sealed envelope bearing the unbroken seal of the Moscow government.

This directed the delegate to proceed to Cleveland. In Cleveland a similar procedure was followed. He was handed orders to take a given train out of Cleveland. In Cleveland he received another envelope, which he was not to open until he had boarded the train. This "train order" informed him that he was on his way to Chicago and gave specific directions for him to follow when he reached the city.

All Center on Chicago.

Delegates from other sections of the country were given their instructions with equal precision and equal secrecy. All departures were planned so that the delegates would arrive in Chicago on the morning of May 15.

And on the morning of May 15 there arrived at the forest preserve in River Forest, from all points of the country, from Canada and from Russia, twenty-five members and delegates from the united communist party, thirty-two delegates from the communist-labor party, one delegate from Canada and one delegate representing the communist international in Moscow.

All of these delegates met in the woods for seven consecutive days and nights in order that unity might be achieved in the communist organizations.

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(The fourth installment of this series will be printed to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 17, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Friday, October 17, 1924, entitled: "REDS" IN THE WOODS WORK DAY AND NIGHT TO END DISSENSION", which is the fourth installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

KEB
Enclosures 4.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 20 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIVISION 2	FILE

THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924.

Chicago, Illinois

"REDS" IN THE WOODS WORK DAY AND NIGHT TO END DISSENSION

Dramatic Scenes in the Chicago Forest Preserve at
River Forest as Communists in Secret Con-
vention Iron Out Differences.

Quarrels, Fist Fights and Weird Ceremonies Witnessed by
Government Agents Hidden in the Leaves—Song
Signalizes Reconciliation.

(This is the fourth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 6.

The woods were still shadowed with the gray of dawn when I and another agent turned off Chicago avenue in River Forest and made for the circling drive through the forest preserve leading to the open meadow beyond which, near the river, the "reds" had scheduled their first "underground" convention.

We had arrived early in order to escape possible questioning by guards who were sure to be posted about the spot selected for the meeting, also in order that we might hide ourselves safely away among the bushes at the edge of the "convention grounds." But early as we were, the "red" guards were earlier. As we were starting across the open fields toward the woods near the river a man stepped out from the shadows and approached us. He wore a white carnation with a splash of red in the center. His ancestry clearly was Russian. When within about six yards of us he bowed low, one hand to his breast.

Passing the Test.

"Where did you come from, comrades?" he asked in Russian. It was the question agreed upon to test arrivals. If they did not understand, then they were sure to be transient picnickers who would simply consider the questioner some eccentric tramp, laugh at him, and pass on. If, however, the correct answer was given, instructions would be forthcoming. As it happened, I knew the answer. I bowed low in return.

"Moscow," I answered, whereupon the guard greeted us effusively and the conversation was continued in English. I told him we had arrived on an early train; that we merely wished to make sure of the location before starting our search for breakfast. This seemed to him a reasonable explanation. He pointed out the exact spot set for the meeting and said the time agreed on was 10:30.

Thanking him and making breakfast our excuse, we turned and made our way by another route to the place pointed out by the guard. It was not difficult to find. The ground was covered with leaves and the bushes were thick, so all that was necessary for us to do was lie down, cover ourselves with leaves and remain quiet.

At about 7 o'clock they began to ar-

rive. Through a crack in the foliage we could see them as they drove into the open area, some in cabs, some in private automobiles. The orders had decreed this so that, in case attention was called to such a large gathering, it would have the appearance of an organization picnic of some sort. However, there was no hitch in the program at any point. There were other groups of picnickers who had arrived early to establish themselves in choice locations for the day, and no one paid the slightest attention to the crowd of foreign-looking persons who seemed to greet each other with such courtesy. Nor, later in the day, did any one pay attention to the angry tone in which the meeting was carried on, nor to the arguments which, at times led to fist fights. Such disturbances are common enough at foreign gatherings in the forest preserve.

Once assembled, the "convention" progressed much as any other meeting, with the only difference that this one was in the open instead of within walls. Several times speeches were delayed and interrupted when one of the guards reported a stranger approaching. At such times, the large group would break into small circles, and the members of these engage in laughing conversation, as if they had just arrived or were just leaving.

There were arguments over everything. They quarreled over the selection of committees. They quarreled over the name to be adopted for the party which they had assembled there to unify. And they argued heatedly over each item which finally went to make up the program, much as school-boys argue in a debating society. There was resentment and suspicion during every session.

The Night Sessions.

Their sincerity and earnestness, however, is in no instance illustrated more strikingly than in their perseverance during this convention. Starting sometimes as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, they would labor tirelessly through their debates, speechmaking and arguments throughout the day and far into the night, with barely enough time allowed for eating meals.

At the night sessions no lights were allowed. As darkness fell the delegates would seat themselves in a crescent about a small hillock which served as a dais, and from this slight elevation, one after another, the delegates addressed the convention. Each point which arose would be sufficient

cause for eight or ten speeches and at least one violent quarrel, followed by general wrangling.

William Bröss Lloyd, although the founder of the communist-labor party, was not present at any of these sessions. Because of the antagonism of several of the communists against him it was thought wise to have him remain absent. Isaac Ferguson, the lawyer, was there, however, and took an active part in the meetings.

Future Program Discussed.

At that convention work for the future was taken up from every angle and discussed in detail. They even discussed the stand to be taken by the unified party toward the league of nations.

The main subject under discussion—and the settlement of this took two days—was the adoption of resolutions favoring the program of Russian communists whose main objective was the overthrow by force of all capitalist governments. The resolution had almost passed by unanimous vote of both factions when some one discovered that the words "by armed force" had been omitted. Immediately there was a clamor for the inclusion of these words. Fully as strong in opposition were the communist-labor delegates. Their opposition was finally stilled, however, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The question of the entry by the communist party into political elections also was debated at some length, the final decision being that they would not participate in any manner in the elections of persons to a legislative body. For, it was decided, election of a communist to legislative office would not be in accordance with the principle of "overthrow by armed force."

CHAPTER 7.

During the final sessions of the convention in the forest preserve the program in its final form was argued as a whole. The I. W. W. movement was indorsed and a resolution was passed making it a part of the program that communist organizations all over the United States should exert influence to win the I. W. W. to communism.

The federation of labor also came in for its share of discussion when, after heated debate, a resolution was passed denouncing the federation as an anti-revolutionary organization. At the same time, however, it was voted that an effort be made to place as many communists in the ranks of the labor organization as possible, with a view to changing its policy from one of anti-revolutionary sentiment to one which would favor revolution, and to destroy completely the then existing federation.

For organization purposes the country was divided at this convention into seven districts. The Chicago district is No. 7, consisting of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Discussing League of Nations.

The league of nations was denounced as an "open enemy" and a futile instrument which capitalism chose to use for its own ends.

"The league of nations was created to save world capitalism from the inner forces of destruction," reads the manifesto of this meeting, "and from its open enemy, the revolutionary proletariat. It has been a broken instrument from the start because of the inevitable antagonism between the national groups of capitalists. Besides, the breakdown of capitalism has gone too far for the easy establishment of a new equilibrium. The world war has not ended. It has only transformed itself into the international war of classes. The league of nations cannot secure peace nor can it rally its people into a great offensive against the revolutionary forces of Europe. It must depend upon semibarbarous merce-

naries. The class consciousness of the workers of every advanced nation undermines the military organization upon which imperialistic exploitation depends."

Warned to Prepare for War.

And here is what was finally adopted as expressing the party feeling toward revolution:

"Class struggle develops into open combat—civil war. The united communist party [the name finally decided upon] will systematically and persistently familiarize the working class with the inevitability of armed force in the proletarian revolution."

"The working class must be prepared for armed insurrection as the final form of mass action by which the workers shall conquer the state power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Let us destroy the capitalistic government of the United States and substitute the workers' government."

All this, of course, was interspersed with discussions of committees, the manner in which the program could be most effectively carried out, and a bitter argument as to whether the communist party of the United States should or should not work independently of the Russian communist leaders. It was finally decided to accept as final all orders coming from Moscow.

Struggle to Effect Unity.

The final debate lasted for an entire day and far into the early morning of the next, and concerned the question of unity of the two parties represented by the delegates present.

There were some delegates who obstinately refused to agree to such a union. The last morning found the situation deadlocked, and the argument went on during the day. There were speeches by the score. The obstinate communist labor delegates were led away one by one to the outer fringe, where a group of "comrades" attempted to shake their decision.

Finally, toward midnight, a new procedure was adopted. The two groups separated to debate the question by themselves. Looking on from where we were lying behind the bushes, it seemed silly, this arguing hour after hour over whether there should be one party or two. Yet they argued the question as seriously and with as much earnestness as though it were one upon which hinged the fate of the nation.

Voices Rise in Song.

It was almost 2 o'clock in the morning when the communist "regulars" settled their disputes. The communist-laborites still were arguing. Then followed the weird ceremony. While the labor group argued, the other group sang. They sang like a group of school children learning a hymn—softly and earnestly, "Arise thou oppressed workers, arise!"—the official song of the international.

Then, solemnly they marched through the darkness toward the labor group, still singing, the song growing in volume as they progressed—to inspire the others to decide for unity. As they approached they were met with cheers from the majority of the labor group. These, like little children, took hands and danced about the small circle of "obstinates" who still continued their arguments hotly, their voices rising to a shout in order to be heard above the singing and cheers of the others.

The singing group would then retreat, the song would stop, to begin again after an interval, and the performance would be repeated over and over.

Contending Factions Merge.

Each time the dancing group of laborites was enlarged by a few of the obstinate ones, until, as the singing crowd advanced once again the cheering which greeted their advance became a rousing shout.

The labor party group rushed to-

ward the others, singing at the top of their voices. The groups merged and with the merging the song was hushed as they solemnly clasped hands in the grasp of comradeship and embraced each other with much emotion.

Thereafter not a thing was said, and nothing was heard but the rustle of the leaves stirred by the feet of the "comrades" as they departed to carry the message of unity to the communists throughout the country who were awaiting news of this convention, the location of which none except the delegates knew.

Communists of the United States now presented a united front against their common enemy—the United States government.

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(The fifth installment of this series will be printed to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 18, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61 5684

Dear Sir: . ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Saturday, October 18, 1924, entitled: "HATCH DEATH PLOTS IN A CHICAGO FLAT; MAKE BOMBS IN GARY", which is the fifth installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin
PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

KEB

Enclosures. 4.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 20 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

THE DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1924.

Chicago, Ill.

HATCH DEATH PLOTS IN A CHICAGO FLAT; MAKE BOMBS IN GARY

How Anarchist-Communists, Including "Knights of
the Red Star," Formed a Program of Destruction
Culminating in Wholesale Murder.

Activities Checked Through Raids and Deportation by the
United States Government—Extremists Persist in
Policy of "Violent Measures."

This is the fifth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 3.

Shortly after the war the ranks of the communists were increased by several thousand who drifted into communism as the most effective means of attaining their own ends.

These came from the anarchist groups, which before the war numbered more than 40,000 active members, who were sworn, even if it should cost them their own lives, to rid the United States of its capitalistic rulers by assassination of those holding public office.

During the war this organization grew in strength, and in 1918 an association with the communist party was effected, whereupon they called themselves the anarchist-communist. They even became so powerful that they dared to act in the open, advocating at public meetings the principle of assassination to rid the country of its "despots." They held weekly meetings, they issued a daily publication in New York, and they even printed numerous books explaining their doctrines.

Raids on the Anarchists.

The United States government, at the same time the raids were being made on communist and allied organizations, took the opportunity to rid the country of several of the anarchist leaders, with the result that in November, 1919, government raids netted 365 notorious anarchists who later were deported as undesirables. These raids broke into their organization to such an extent that in order to keep it alive they associated themselves with the communists, permanently. However, they are still actively engaged in spreading what propaganda they can. They disseminate news of their activities among the "faithful" by means of an underground publication called the Wave, which serves as the official publication of the anarchist-communist group of the United States.

For many years the anarchist headquarters was in Chicago, and meetings were held regularly in a place which the anarchists succeeded in keeping secret for many months, but which finally was discovered to be at West Fourteenth street and Union avenue. Here there is a saloon on the corner, with a flat above. Peaceful enough in appearance, there was nothing in its outward aspect to arouse suspicion, and at no time was any disturbance reported as happening in the rooms above the saloon.

Yet it was in those rooms that anarchists from all over the country were accustomed to meet and form plans for assassination.

Headquarters Changed to New York.

Emma Goldman, who, until her deportation in 1920, was one of the principal leaders, attended meetings in this hall regularly. When finally the place was discovered, the government, aided by the police, raided the rooms and confiscated hundreds of pieces of anarchist literature. It was found that the place had been remodeled from an ordinary flat into clubrooms with a series of doors connecting the whole. It was this raid, which occurred on Nov. 6, 1919, which caused the anarchist organization to break and change its headquarters from Chicago to New York. Anarchist activities throughout the world are directed from Germany by Rudolph Rocker, who boasts that he has been an anarchist since he was 13 years old. Lately a report reached the department of justice that he is aided in directing these activities by Emma Goldman.

One of the organizations most flagrant in its contempt for United States law goes under the name of "The Knights of the Red Star." It has a large group membership located in Gary. To this group have been traced many pieces of literature, advocating the death of public officials and signed "The Group of Avengers." This anarchist society, which has branches in most of the large cities of the United States, is ruled by a committee in Boston, Mass., composed of six persons, one of whom is a woman. Within the organization this committee is known as the "double trinity," and any ruling by this body is looked upon as final by anarchists throughout the country. Their word is law. When one of their organization, chosen by their secret conferences, is elected to perpetrate some act of violence, it means death to him if he refuses to attempt the act assigned to him. In fact, a part of the oath which they take on entering the society provides that "should he fail to undertake any command or mission delegated to him by the supreme committee the penalty shall be death. The one guilty of this offense shall have a choice of death by suicide or death from the hand of a brother anarchist who shall be delegated to inflict the penalty."

Utilizing the Strike.

That the anarchists are not entirely dormant may be inferred from a manifesto recently issued through underground methods from New York, in which the tactics of the anarchist-communists are outlined. Facts brought out in this document go to prove that recent strikes in certain lines of industry were not brought

about entirely by organized labor. The text is here printed for the first time:

"As the labor organizations of the present are the germs of future free associations, so the natural weapon of the laboring class, the strike, is the seed of our tactics.

"We see that the proletariat, along with the development of capitalism, more and more broaden and deepen their struggle; partial strikes lose their significance and mass strikes pass into general ones. What must we do? We must hasten the elementary movement of the struggle of the working class. We must convert small strikes into general ones and convert the latter into armed revolt of the laboring masses of the country against capital and state.

A Program of Destruction.

"At the time of this revolt we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption, and make the working class the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberate the prisoners; demolish prisons and public offices; destroy all field fences and boundaries and shoot the most prominent military and police officers. We must be merciless, for the slightest weakness may afterward cause a whole sea of needless blood. Then we must try as soon as possible to extend the existing labor organizations and give production over to them. Every city should begin the work separately and proclaim a commune; that is, the labor organizations will become masters of the city.

"For us, the anarcho-communists, the economic struggle and the political struggle do not in themselves represent two entirely separate provinces. No. They flow together for us in one and the same struggle against all forms of oppression—against capital and against government.

"We may therefore formulate our tactics thus: by participation in the struggle of the working class; guiding it and uninterruptedly widening and deepening the struggle, kindle and maintain the conflagration of civil war until we have torn up by the roots capitalism and government.

"We hate religion because it lulls the spirit with lying tales, takes away courage and faith, in the power of man, faith in the triumph of justice here on the real earth and not in a chimerical heaven. Religion covers everything with fog; real evil becomes visionary and visionary good a reality. It has always sanctified slavery, grief and tears. And we declare war on all religious gods and religious fables. We are atheists."

Organization Still Active.

Although there have been reported recently no anarchistic outrages—no bombings or attempted murders of public officials, it is known with a certainty that these men are slowly attempting to carry out the other principles of their creed—to stir up discontent among the laboring classes.

They are also known to have participated in the latest anarchist congress in Berlin, which was held in March, 1923, where the United States was represented by a man who called himself Demian. At this meeting a decision was reached and passed unanimously to institute a campaign of assassination in every country of all high public officials. And since that time a close watch has been and is being kept by government agents on all known anarchists in the United States, and especially in Chicago.

CHAPTER 9.

Early in 1919 nine bombs were dispatched simultaneously to New York, Washington, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Newtonville, Mass., and Paterson, N. J. Through these bombs anarchists aimed at the lives of nine public officials who had been active in enforcing American law, and forceful in their denunciation of the destructive principles preached by anarchists.

A few weeks earlier—during the last week of April, 1919, twenty-three bombs were sent from the same source to various points of the United States, this time through the mail.

And on Sept. 16, 1920, a bomb was exploded in front of the New York office of J. P. Morgan & Co., killing thirty-five persons. Scores of others were wounded.

- Real Story of the Plots.

At the time of these outrages, of course, officials immediately turned to their lists of known radicals and anarchists to solve the question: "Who did it?" However, neither at that time nor at any time since has the real story been printed of those bombings and it is here for the first time that an authentic account is given of those plots as seen from the side of United States officials who investigated them.

Immediately after the discovery of one of the bombs sent through the mail instructions were received in Chicago from department of justice headquarters in Washington ordering an instant investigation here of a report that the bombs being used by anarchists had been manufactured in Chicago. As a matter of fact, information to that effect had been received in our office in Chicago several days before the first disturbance, and I, with two other agents, had been working on the case for some time.

From information gathered by me and from other confidential sources it was learned as a positive fact that, not

only were the bombs manufactured near Chicago but also that the plots to kill the officials whose lives were later threatened were first formed in Chicago. Also the meeting of anarchists, at which the dates of the bombings were to be fixed, was held in this city in a basement meeting place on the west side.

These meetings, our investigation disclosed, were held in a small I. W. W. hall, where small groups of anarchists were in the habit of meeting regularly. At about this time several anarchists had fallen into the hands of the law for attempted deeds of violence. Two had been sent to prison by Judge Charles C. Notes, in New York, for attempting to blow up St. Patrick's cathedral there. Some three hundred had been taken by the government in raids and were then in jail awaiting deportation. And A. Mitchell Palmer, then attorney-general, had instituted a drive against all radicalism intended to uproot all organizations which had for their purpose the overthrow of the United States government.

Spy at the Meeting.

After much trouble and more time we succeeded in finding a man who had the confidence of some of the anarchist leaders in Chicago, and it was planned that he would attend all anarchist meetings, feign much fervor toward anarchist principles—and report the proceedings to the Chicago office of the department of justice. This plan had been followed for some five weeks. During the middle of April it was that the "special" meeting of anarchists was called to be held in the I. W. W. hall. There were forty anarchists at this meeting, and the principal subject of discussion was the fate of their comrades in jail. This meeting was called to plan drastic action in protest—"to show the officials the power of anarchism."

Of those present two men, named Castellano and Chariello, after an hour of speechmaking, and when it seemed that no "action" was to be taken, denounced the assembled members as cowards for allowing their fellow members to remain in jail and for failing to "avenge their wrongs." It was a plot of politicians, they asserted. They insisted that something be done, and that plans be formulated immediately to punish the politicians who were mostly responsible. However, no definite plans were laid at that meeting. There had gone around a whisper that there was a spy among their number, and the meeting adjourned with the "plan" still to be formed.

Castillano and Chariello, however, still insisted, spy or no spy, that something should be done, and they hardly waited to get clear of the meeting hall before promoting another meeting to be held in Rockford the following week.

Another Secret Meeting.

At this meeting in Rockford the question of revenge was again brought up, but the Russian element, which was in the majority, again advised caution, and Russian members refused to take part in any such plans. There followed an angry session, which ended when Castellano and Chariello led their followers back to Chicago, where another meeting is known to have been held in strictest secrecy. Here, led by Castellano, the details of the bombings were discussed, and delegates were selected to proceed immediately from Chicago to the east to complete the details.

They met some time later, government agents in New York discovered, in Camden, N. J., where, according to information received by government agents from confidential informers, the final plans were laid and the "violent measures" decided upon to avenge their comrades. It is known that the next day four men left Camden for New York and nine boarded a train for Philadelphia. Identity of some of the men was also learned, but they never were apprehended. With the help of other anarchists they succeeded in fleeing the country and are now abroad. All are known to be followers of Enrico Malatesta, one-time American who was deported for preaching anarchism and who, when last heard of, was living in Paris.

Another secret conference of anarchists was held in New York on June 18, 1919, attended by the following delegates: Jacob Goodman, Chicago; Mike Kossoff, Milwaukee; Dan Richert, Baltimore; Carlo Gouroles, Newark, N. J., and Harry Kelly, Stelton, N. J.

These were taken into custody. They refused to talk, denying all knowledge of any bombing plot, and as no undercover man was present at this meeting the government was compelled to release them. The bombs were made in a little hut outside Gary, but the maker of them escaped.

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(The next installment of this series will be printed Monday.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.
POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO. ILLINOIS



October 20, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ATTENTION.-- MR. HOOVER.

61-5684

Reference is made to my letter of October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Monday, October 20, 1924, entitled: "BOMBS MADE FOR 'REDS' TRACED TO HERMIT OF INDIANA DUNES", which is the sixth installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-179502-X11

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 22 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

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Page 1.

THE DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924.

Chicago, Ill.

BOMBS MADE FOR "REDS" TRACED TO HERMIT OF INDIANA DUNES

Discovery of Proclamation by "Group of Avengers" Leads
to Strange Revelations of Anarchistic Activities.

How Suicide Thwarted Attempt to Clear Up Mystery Attack on
Attorney-General Palmer and Others.

(This is the sixth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 10.

It was during March, 1919, that "year-round" residents of the dunes near Miller, Ind., first noticed a man of eccentric appearance who roamed the beach day after day—always alone. Where he came from no one knew. He simply appeared one day, and thereafter was seen at various times upon the beach.

He wore a beard. He possessed a pair of piercing eyes. And he disliked company. He had a habit of stopping dead in his tracks when any one approached him and following the chance stroller with his eyes until he had passed. He talked to no one. Needless to say, his reputation as a "man of mystery" was quickly acquired.

He always walked alone, poking about into this and that pile of waste along the beach, and as he was, in spite of such queer ways, an inoffensive fellow who minded his own business, even if he did insist on keeping his secret, regular inhabitants of the dune lands let him alone and soon came to accept his presence there as a matter of course. They also became accustomed to his wandering ways, and paid no attention to them, even though many of his excursions were made at night.

The Mystery Increases.

After a while they found his home—a little ramshackle hut in the sands, far down past the last of the summer cottages. It became known that two young girls lived with him, one of them very pretty. One, a foreign looking girl, was said by some to be his wife. Report was that the other was his sister. But no one knew. The foreign looking girl was eccentric. She wore few clothes, and had the habit of romping barefoot down the beach, running away when any one approached. But no one minded this, either. On rare occasions the man was seen going down the beach accompanied by

both young women, and once or twice they were seen together on the way to town.

Then one night a visitor was seen going into the hermit's shack, and immediately a new romance was woven concerning the mystery house. The visitor had carried a suitcase. It might be that this lonely resident was a moonshiner. Friendly and hopeful attempts to verify this on the part of duneland neighbors, however, met with angry rebuff, whereat interest along this line quickly disappeared. But the rumor persisted, and in time reached the chief of police at Gary, and then the federal government.

An Anarchist Proclamation.

It was not until some time later that other suspicions arose concerning this mysterious hermit who lived with his wife and his sister beyond the cottages. On May 18 a confidential informant employed at the printing office at 1722 West Chicago avenue came to me with information that "some one had brought in an anarchist proclamation to be printed." I went immediately to see the manager of the place, A. Kirsh, who at first refused to talk, but after a while admitted that a young Russian fellow had brought the copy and ordered the printing of them. He had taken the proclamation to the general manager of the place, John Moskoﬀ, he said, and Mr. Moskoﬀ had refused to allow the thing to be printed. At that time the affair seemed to have little significance, for, in Chicago, some one is always attempting to have printed some matter of a revolutionary nature. It was filed with other such "tips" to be investigated as soon as time could be found. As it happened, other matters of an urgent nature filled all of the time between then and the first of June, and it was not until I read of the bomb explosions which aimed at the lives of Attorney-General Palmer and others that the incident of that anarchist proclamation flashed into my mind.

In the neighborhood of each of the

explosions had been found a proclamation of anarchistic nature denouncing all forms of capitalistic government and advocating death to the rulers.

Suspicion Directed to Hermit.

That little incident of the printing office immediately took on additional significance and I went at once to question again all members of the plant. No one seemed to remember anything about it, but one finally was found who remembered that the copy had been signed "The Group of Avengers." With a little prompting this man also remembered that it was to have been printed in both Russian and English. The Russian who ordered the printing spoke English fluently, he said, and had bright, piercing eyes. His first name was Alex, and he lived near Gary.

Immediately the whole situation became clear. That little Russian who had attempted to order these proclamations was none other than the little hermit fellow who lived on the beach—the fellow we had kidded the revenue agents about as being too clever to be caught in the act of bootlegging.

"The Group of Avengers" also arose in another connection, for under that name was functioning a group of anarchists who formed the local group of the "Knights of the Red Star." This organization is controlled by a committee of five men and one girl, located in Boston, and called "The Double Trinity," and is known as an exceedingly vicious and deadly organization. Its oath of allegiance carries with it the promise of death to the member who fails to undertake a commission assigned to him.

The Man Who Made the Bombs.

The next few days were spent in Gary in a frenzied attempt to pick up the trail which would have been so hot a month or two before. And there, sure enough, was learned for a certainty that the man who had sought to have the proclamation printed was our same little hermit, whom every

one had accused of being a bootlegger. Not only that, but it was established that he was one who had made the bombs for anarchists throughout the country.

His name, it developed, was Alex. Ivanoff, a Russian anarchist, who lived in a lonely spot on the beach. The other queer looking fellows we found out, were also young Russian anarchists who came to him from Cleveland, New York and other cities, and had left with suitcases filled with bombs. Another Russian, named Alex de George, a chemist by profession and known as an anarchist, had also been seen about the place of Ivanoff several times.

And those lonely walks down the beach—and the capers of the thinly-clad young women along the shore! Those capers were to attract the curious eye of any who might be about toward the young women—thus distracting attention from anything Ivanoff might be doing. Those lonely walks, it developed, invariably led to a spot two miles east of Miller, to the town of Aetna, where the Aetna Powder company is located. In the water near the old plant had been dumped 250,000 pounds of gun-cotton. As long as it was wet it was harmless. It was entirely unguarded, and our friend, the "hermit," simply was walking up and helping himself to as much of this cotton as he wanted. Dried out, it was as good as ever. Experts who examined the gun-cotton pronounced it of a highly explosive nature.

On June 14 we went with a warrant to arrest Ivanoff—only to learn that on that same afternoon a young fellow who said his name was Louis had come and taken Alex away with him. The girls also were missing and, although later some of Ivanoff's relatives were located, the man who made the bombs never was apprehended.

CHAPTER 11.

One morning in May, four years ago, a man of small stature, his mind

Page 3.

half crazed by fear, climbed through a window in the bureau of investigation offices in New York, and leaped fourteen stories to his death.

His death also killed the government's hopes for bringing to justice eight men who were known to have plotted against the lives of nine public officials on June 2, 1919. For this man, Andrea Salsedo, was the witness upon whose testimony government officials relied to obtain a conviction of the men who had presented the department with one of the most baffling mysteries in its history.

On June 2, 1919, bombs were exploded simultaneously in nine different cities, aiming at the lives of "enemies of the proletariat." In some cases the damage done was slight; in others it was more serious. The bombs were tossed at the homes of—

Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, Washington, D. C.

Municipal Judge Roger F. Hoyden, Boston.

Mayor H. L. Davis, of Cleveland.

Judge Charles C. Notes, New York.

Judge W. P. Thompson, Pittsburgh.

Representative Leland W. Powers, Newtonville, Mass.

Max Gold, a soap manufacturer, Paterson, N. J.

Two bombs were also placed within the church of Our Lady of Victory Philadelphia. The watchman at the home of Judge Notes and the plotter who placed the bomb at the home of Attorney General Palmer both were blown to pieces.

Investigation Is Started.

Never in the history of the department of justice was such a mystery presented to federal sleuths for solution. That it was the work of anarchists was certain, yet to gather evidence necessary to convict these plotters was another matter.

In the neighborhood where each bomb was placed were found copies of a proclamation printed on pink

paper, headed "Plain Words," and signed "Anarchist Fighters."

"There will have to be bloodshed," the proclamation read. "We will not die."

"There will have to be murder; we will kill because it is necessary."

"There will have to be destruction; we will destroy to rid the world of its tyrannical institutions."

This proclamation, together with a set of very scant clues, formed the entire working basis from which the federal detectives were left to make their deductions. When federal agents arrived at the home of Attorney General Palmer, here is what they found to work on:

A piece of collar marked "contour brand" with the laundry mark "K. B."

Scattered pieces of a human body which had been blown to bits.

A portion of a blue polka-dot tie.

A part of a shoe.

Small pieces of torn cloth.

The fly-leaf of an Italian dictionary.

A black derby hat.

A Smith & Wesson pistol.

Three Groups Under Suspicion.

Not much of a basis for an investigation, yet immediately a nation-wide search for possible participants in the plot was started by the bureau of investigation, and every available man was assigned to the case. A careful check of the different anarchist groups disclosed that any of three groups of anarchists might have been responsible for the explosions: (1) The L-Era Nuova group of Paterson, N. J., (2) The Galhane group of Boston and Lynn, Mass., (3) The Pro Penza group of Philadelphia. The known members of these groups were immediately investigated with the view to finding a member whose whereabouts could not be explained.

To the public, the suicide of a man from the fourteenth floor of a New York building is a commonplace event, meaning nothing but the death of an unimportant member of society, which

is quickly forgotten in the rush of other events. Yet that death marked the close of one of the most strenuous investigations ever conducted by any department of the government, and it is here for the first time that the inside story of this man's death and its connection with the solution of those mysterious bomb explosions is revealed.

It was not until February, 1920—eight months after the explosions had occurred—that the first step toward a successful solution of the mystery was accomplished. This came with the discovery of one Robert Elia, an Italian alien working in a printing shop at 225 5th avenue, Brooklyn, who was known to have worked on the publication of certain anarchist literature. Elia was taken into custody on information received from Chicago, after an investigation in this city had disclosed an attempt here to have printed the "plain words" circular in a shop at 1722 West Chicago avenue. It was from this printing office that the first clues came which led to the apprehension of Elia in the east.

Elia Is Arrested.

When taken into custody Elia had a revolver in his possession. It was therefore a simple matter to have him held on the technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. The judge, on being informed that Elia possessed information which government agents considered of great value, suspended sentence and turned him over to the department of justice, where he was subjected to severe questioning. After several days of silence he finally admitted that he was engaged in printing anarchist literature. By holding over him a threat of a long sentence in the other case, he was induced to consent to remain in the custody of the bureau of investigation.

A bed was brought in, and a room fitted out for him in the department of justice offices and there he remained for six weeks, subjected to questioning every day.

Meantime, on advices from Chicago, raids were made in Paterson, N. J., and several notorious anarchists were arrested. Then the printing shop in Brooklyn was raided, and in the stock room paper was found similar to that upon which the "plain words" circular had been printed. Here also was found an Italian typesetter, Andrea Salsedo, affiliated with the same anarchist group to which Elia belonged—the Galliani group of Boston and Lynn, Mass. Salsedo was taken to New York. Another room was fitted out for him and he was subjected to the same method of questioning as Elia.

Finally, on March 11, both admitted that they were active in spreading anarchist teachings. Later Salsedo made the further confession that he had received the order to print the circular from one Nicoli Recchi, an important

member of the same anarchist group. After still further questioning Salsedo admitted his participation in the entire plot, naming all of those who had formed the plot. This was partly corroborated by Elia, and little by little Salsedo identified by photographs various anarchists who had been connected with the sending of the bombs.

During all this time both men were represented by an attorney, who was allowed to talk to them daily. This attorney also was seen several times in company of Carlo Trasca, known to be one of the leaders of the anarchists.

"Suicide Is Confession."

After Salsedo made his first confession it was evident that sinister influence was at work to prevent his telling anything more. His attorney came in for his daily conference and carried on a muttered conversation with him. Trasca at times would appear outside Salsedo's room and it is known that threats of violence reached Salsedo following his complete confession of his connection with the plot. By May 4 he had become a physical wreck. He was driven almost crazy by fear, not of the treatment he expected from the

government, but fear that if he left the protection of the United States he would be killed by his own companions. They would be certain to consider him a traitor to the cause. He had violated his oath to the cause of anarchy and by the terms of that same oath he was subject either to die by his own hand or be killed. Evidently he had decided to make an end of his own life, thus in a manner saving his honor, for on the morning of May 4 he rushed to the window and hurled himself fourteen floors to death.

Some of those named by Salsedo were traced to Europe. Nicoli Recchi, who had placed the order for the "plain words" circular, was traced to Mexico, and the whereabouts of every other person mentioned by Salsedo were traced with the exception of Carlo Daldinucci, who in 1917 and 1918 was one of the most trusted of Galliani's lieutenants. He disappeared at the time of the explosion in Washington, and it is thought that the dismembered body found in front of Attorney-General Palmer's home was that of Daldinucci.

Elia, although he had agreed with many of Salsedo's statements, never went so far as to make a full confession. Therefore the government was forced to drop the case against him. He was reported. And Trasca, who was in constant communication with the suicide's attorney, is still in this country and is still the recognized leader of the Italian anarchists.

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(The seventh installment of this series will appear to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 21, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION -- MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Tuesday, October 21, 1924, entitled: "STORY OF THE WALL STREET BOMB; PLOT TO SLAY PRESIDENT WILSON", which is the seventh installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin
PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 23 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

Chicago, Ill.

Page 1.

STORY OF THE WALL STREET BOMB; PLOT TO SLAY PRESIDENT WILSON

Some Hitherto Unwritten History of Desperate Attacks by
Anarchists on Prominent Americans.

Government On Trail of Originators of Conspiracy Resulting in
Wholesale Murder—Deportation of Suspects.

(This is the seventh installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 12.

On Sept. 16, 1920, shortly before noon a rickety wagon drew up opposite the Wall street office of J. P. Morgan & Co. As it halted, the driver and his companion, both poorly dressed, alighted and walked down the street, turned the corner and disappeared.

Five minutes later a terrific explosion rocked the neighborhood, killing thirty-five persons and wounding some fifty more.

In the confusion which followed, none noticed the shabbily dressed man half a block away, peering around the corner of a building toward the scene of disaster. He stood for a moment, then slowly wiped his chin, turned, and made his escape through the crowd.

Yet it is that man who is believed to have caused the explosion; who, following a carefully laid plan, rented the wagon and placed the bomb; who, months later boasted of the disaster as an achievement, and offered to show his doubting companions exactly where he stood when the explosion occurred.

Roundup Is Begun.

Immediately following the explosion, under the personal direction of William J. Flynn, then chief of the bureau of investigation, an extensive round-up of radicals, anarchists and communists in the New York district was made. Many suspects were taken, but no reliable information was obtained from them, although from time to time various "solutions" and "confessions" have appeared.

William Lind, alias Wolfe Lindenbeld, a cousin of Rosa Luxemburg the German anarchist leader, was arrested as a suspect shortly before Christmas, in Warsaw. He was even said to have confessed, giving the names of the ringleaders and had agreed to return to the United States to testify. Besides

him, various others were taken into custody at different times, only to be released later when no evidence could be found to connect them with the actual explosion.

In these several "confessions" the government took little interest, for federal agents already possessed what they believe to be the only reliable solution of the Wall street bomb, which here is revealed for the first time. Not only that, but one of the men suspected already has been arrested, although he himself does not know that the government suspects his complicity in the affair.

"Suspect" Now in Custody.

A year ago communists had called a secret convention to be held at Bridgman, Mich. Raids by the government followed, in which every effort was made to seize all participants in the convention. Now every one at that time believed that the purpose of the government in making that raid was to break up the communist convention, and such is still the belief. Yet the real purpose of raiding that convention in the woods was not to seize some scores of "reds," but to effect the arrest of one particular anarchist-communist who, according to information I had received, was to attend that meeting. And it was this anarchist who was suspected of being one of the originators of the Wall street bomb plot.

The name of this man, for obvious reasons, cannot be revealed. He has been under constant observation of the federal agents for the last year, with the hope that by following his movements the identity of the others might be learned. The story in the hands of the bureau of investigation reveals an anarchist plot aimed at officials of Morgan & Co. as one of a series of murders carefully planned by anarchists who made their final plans in New York. That it was an anarchist plot was inferred immediately by agents assigned to the case. This assumption

Page 2.

would follow any outrage of a similar character, from the nature of the thing itself and from circumstances surrounding the explosion. It is the belief of the anarchists that only by assassination of public officials and of men of great wealth can the power of the "autocratic rulers" be broken. Therefore, outside of personal enemies, anarchists are the only ones likely to attempt such wholesale murder to obtain their "justice."

The clues in this case were few. Bits of the wagon were found. Shoes from the horse were traced to the blacksmith who made them, and pieces of the harness led to the man from whom it was purchased. But the blacksmith could not fix definitely the man who had ordered the horseshoes, and the harness maker could not remember to whom he had sold the harness.

Witness Found in West.

Then, in May, 1923, word was received from Seattle, Wash., that one William Kolohs, in custody there, professed to "know all about the Wall street explosion." And it was from him that bureau of investigation agents obtained what they believe is a reliable account of the explosion.

According to his story Kolohs decided to join the radical movement which sailed for Moscow April 13, 1922, and made himself one of a party of seventy men and ten women. This party sailed on the steamship Adriatic, and four of the seventy men bound for Moscow were four of those who had participated in the plot. Not only were they implicated, but one of the four was the one who had placed the bomb in the wagon. He boasted of it openly among the passengers, Kolohs said, and was proud of being the one who had caused the death of the thirty-five persons. He was about 23 years old, Kolohs said, had brown hair and smooth sharp-cut face and weighed about 150 pounds. He also gave the name of the man.

Talked Openly of Crime.

"While I was on the ship," he told agents in Seattle, "I heard the Wall

street explosion discussed several times. But I never was able to secure particulars until we had arrived in Russia. There it was talked of openly several times. On one occasion which I remember very well, at a place called Kammorva in Siberia, this man, talking about the explosion, told me, 'It is too bad I had to go away so soon. The man isn't even paid for this horse yet.'

"I was much interested, of course, because I had read about it in the papers. I talked to him quite a while and he told me just how it happened.

"Just before the bomb went off, he told me, he jumped down from the wagon and ran around the corner into a restaurant, where he waited for the explosion to take place. When he heard the noise he went back and looked around the corner of the building. When he saw that the explosion was a 'success' he turned and ran away.

Offered to Give Proof.

"He was very proud of having done this, and once, when we were in a group discussing it, a dispute arose as to whether or not he was lying about it all. Then he got mad and even gave the name of the restaurant into which he had run after putting the bomb in the wagon, but I can't remember the name he told me. Then he said to me: 'If we ever get back to New York I will show you right where I stood when the explosion took place.'

There was another man, from Chicago, Kolohs said, who heard the boasts of the man who said he set the bomb, but this man we never could locate. In explaining why he didn't remember the name of the restaurant, Kolohs said he had heard so many strange things, most of them in Russian, that he was unable to recall all of them.

This statement, obtained by Inspector Scott, in Seattle, Kolohs said he would be willing to repeat at any time, and took his oath as to its truthfulness. Meanwhile, the man accused is being watched, held in \$10,000 bail, which he furnished, and the government hopes to apprehend the other three, when all will be brought to trial.

Page 3.

CHAPTER 13.

On Feb. 24, 1919, amid the blare of bands and the cheering of thousands, President Wilson landed at Commonwealth pier, Boston, returning to American soil from his history-making mission abroad.

Escorted by aircraft, submarine chasers, torpedo boat destroyers and a flotilla of committee boats, the president reached the landing. The crowd roared its greeting and the presidential party made its way slowly toward the heart of the city.

Along the line of march, where the street widens a trifle near Dewey square, there was a slight scuffle near the edge of the crowd as the automobile in which the president was riding was about to pass. No one noticed the disturbance. Yet that scuffle prevented the name of Woodrow Wilson from being added to the list of our martyred presidents.

Two men were arrested—Florian Bertaer and Elario Corostiz, and thus was frustrated a carefully planned attack upon the life of Mr. Wilson by a band of assassins who formed part of a group of Spanish anarchists in Philadelphia, known as the Groupa Pro Prenza. Later three others—Genaro Pazus, Eduardo Paraves and A. Sapelano—were arrested and deported.

First Story of Thwarted Attack.

No mention ever was made of the attempt on the life of the president, and it is here for the first time that the details of his attempted assassination are told.

In January, 1919, an under-cover man, assigned from the New York office to watch closely all anarchists, reported that an attempt would be made to kill President Wilson as he was on his way from the ship pier to the city. Immediately ten men were assigned to investigate, and to take the steps neces-

sary to safeguard the life of Mr. Wilson. At the same time orders were issued that the strictest secrecy should guard every move of the department. These agents, working night and day, learned that a group of anarchists had met in Philadelphia and that there they had completed the first details of the plot. At great danger to themselves, the investigators learned the identity of those men, and they were shadowed constantly. Never, during that month, from the time that meeting was known until the time set for the president's arrival at Boston, was any one of that group outside the surveillance of one of the secret service men. At all times the secret service department in Washington knew the exact whereabouts of every man connected with the anarchists. The only thing they did not know was the manner in which the life of Mr. Wilson would be attempted.

Series of Assassinations Planned.

It was learned that the assassination of Mr. Wilson had been planned by the anarchists as the first of a series of murders throughout the country to show the people of the United States the power of anarchy and as the first lesson to the "downtrodden workingmen" in how to convert the United States into a democracy of the proletariat.

At the meeting in Philadelphia, it was learned, the decision to kill Mr. Wilson was reached only after considerable debate. It was argued that some lesser public official should be sacrificed first, and that the death of the national president should be accomplished as the culmination of a series of murders of other "smaller" officials. This idea, however, was discarded and it was decided that Mr. Wilson should be the first whose death should mark the march toward proletarian freedom. A vote was then taken as to the method by which the president should meet his death, and it was finally decided to leave this to

Page 4

the discretion of those who should be chosen to carry out the "mission." Lots were then drawn to determine who should be honored with this mission of death. The two with the cross were drawn by Bertaer and Corostiza.

Plans of the Conspirators.

It was then decided that these two should meet in New York shortly before the arrival of the George Washington in Boston. The idea of tossing a bomb was discarded as too conspicuous. A pistol, fired from a pocket, would be just as effective and offer less opportunity for arrest.

Bertaer and Corostiza, it was decided, would elbow their way through the crowd to a place directly behind the soldiers, who undoubtedly would guard the right of way, at a point along the line of march where the crowd was most dense, making escape more easy to manage. Three others were to remain slightly in the background, and a taxicab was to be kept waiting at the curb half a block away. It was figured that in the confusion, which surely would follow such a shooting escape would be a simple matter.

It was the plan that when the shot was fired, the three men in the rear would immediately raise a huge commotion, yelling and seizing upon the man nearest them, accusing him of having fired the shot. In the confusion attention would thus be distracted from Bertaer and Corostiza, who could easily make their escape, whereupon these other three might silently melt through the crowd, and so to freedom.

Seized by Government Agents.

According to this prearranged plan, as the president's machine drove slowly toward the place occupied by the assassin, one of them was slowly placing his hand in the pocket of his coat.

As the presidential party came within a few yards of the appointed place, these two men were seized from behind and the hand which grasped the pistol was held firmly in the grip of a United States secret service operative, and both were taken into custody. The other three were arrested a short time after. All five were deported as undesirable citizens.

Although details of this plot were in the hands of United States authorities, it was decided that nothing further than deportation proceedings should be brought against the men. To attempt their prosecution on charges of attempted assassination would have meant that the under-cover man who first brought information of the plot must take the stand in the open as a witness. To appear in open court would mean disclosing his identity and destroying his usefulness in work for the government among the radicals. The communists and other radicals were extremely active at that time.

According to the plans made by the anarchists at their meeting in Philadelphia, attempts were to be made against other prominent officials in the United States. Therefore the services of this informant were more necessary than ever, and it was decided best to hold this man in a situation where he might still be of service to the government. Through his intimate association with anarchists and communists in both New York and Chicago, it was believed that any similar plot which might later be attempted could be frustrated.

Therefore, with the deportation of the five men the case of the attempted assassination of Mr. Wilson was ended. It lives only as part of the records in the bureau of investigation offices in Washington.

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(The eighth installment of this series will appear to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 23, 1924

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION -- MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of
October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles
to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as
of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former
Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings
from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", issues of Wednesday,
October 22nd, and Thursday, October 23rd, 1924, en-
titled: "RED' PLOT TO SLAY PUBLIC OFFICIALS BARED BY
CHANCE" and "REDS' IN AMERICA CONTROLLED BY INTER-
NATIONAL IN MOSCOW", respectively, these being the eighth
and ninth installments of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

✓ KEB
Enclosures - 8.

[Handwritten signature]

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Page 1.

THE DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1924.

Chicago, Ill.

"RED" PLOT TO SLAY PUBLIC OFFICIALS BARED BY CHANCE

How Sending of "Infernal Machines" as "Celebration Packages" in 1919 Was Discovered and Thwarted.

Anarchist Communists, Discouraged by Defeat of Purpose, Evolve Plan of Outward Conformity to the Laws.

(This is the eighth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 14.

May 1, 1919, was marked by communists throughout the world as a day of celebration and rejoicing. It was the anniversary of the communist international and by official proclamation from Moscow the day was dedicated to "free Russia."

The central executive committee of the communist international sent out orders by code wire from Moscow to the effect that on May 1 every loyal comrade should spend his hours in thankfulness for the results which communism already had attained, and in demonstrating in some fitting manner which would "call to the minds of the world the tyranny of the capitalist class and to show the world that the power of communism is great."

"General Strike" Fizzles.

In the United States, it was decided at a meeting of the central executive committee of the united communist party of America, that the most fitting celebration of the communist anniversary would be the calling of a general strike. Let workingmen all over the country, in every branch of industry, lay down their tools on that day and demonstrate the power of the worker! And this word was sent out by secret underground channels—that in all lines of industry a strike should be called.

That these orders for the "celebration" did arrive was evidenced by the results which followed in New York, Boston and Cleveland. Serious rioting occurred; there was some little bloodshed and many arrests were made. But due to advance information of the communist plans received by the government from their undercover men, a general strike was prevented.

Infernal Machines Dispatched.

Another sort of celebration also had been set for that day. The communist-anarchists, not being wholly in favor of the general strike idea, decided that their power would best be proved by a wholesale slaughter of public officials. Meeting in a little I. W. W. hall on the west side of Chicago this plan was first discussed. This was followed by later meetings in New York and Camden, N. J., where it was decided to send out twenty-four death-dealing infernal machines which should destroy twenty-three of the country's most prominent men.

The list of those to whom these bombs were sent has not, I believe, ever been made public. There was much speculation and rumor as to the identity of the men marked for death by the anarchists, but no official announcement ever was made. Here is the list of persons to whom the "celebration packages" had been mailed.

Anthony Camminetti, then commissioner general of immigration.

Frederick C. Howe, immigration commissioner at Ellis Island.

United States Senators Lee S. Overman, William King, Reed Smoot and Thomas W. Hartwick.

United States Representative John L. Burnett.

United States District Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago.

Assistant United States Attorney-General Frank K. Nebeker.

United States Attorneys Charles Fickert and Edward Cuhna of San Francisco.

John F. Hylan, mayor of New York.
Richard W. Enright, police commissioner of New York.

W. Finch, special agent, department of justice.

Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle.

W. C. Sproul, governor of Pennsylvania.

W. J. Schaffer, attorney-general of Pennsylvania.

John D. Rockefeller.

J. P. Morgan.

W. M. Wood, president American Wool company, Boston.

T. Larry Dyer, state senator of Pennsylvania.

T. G. Bilbo, governor of Mississippi.

W. A. Scott, mayor of Jackson, Miss.

F. Bullmers, editor of the Daily News, Jackson, Miss.

An analysis of this list of intended victims shows that the plot was not directed at the men as individuals but as officials; a plot at the government itself by destruction of its governing men.

Plot Revealed by Accident.

And had it not been for a providential accident nothing could have stopped the plot from proceeding to its dreadful conclusion. As it happened, the bomb intended for Senator Hartwick exploded prematurely disclosing the plot. This bomb bore a wrapper marked "Gimbel Bros., New York." It had been mailed in New York at a time calculated to bring it to its destination on May 1. It exploded on April 28. Acting on the assumption that other bombs would have been sent, intended to arrive at their various destinations on the same date—May 1, postal inspectors immediately sent instructions to every postmaster in the

country to watch for packages bearing the Gimbel Bros. wrapper; and as a result, twenty-four bombs were taken from the mails at various points before the hour timed for their explosion, and not a single life was lost. Although several persons were suspected of being implicated in this plot, the evidence was not strong enough to guarantee conviction, and no arrests were made.

These various outrages—the Gimbel Bros. bomb plot, the plot to assassinate President Wilson, the plot to destroy Attorney-General Palmer and other public officials—the Wall street explosion—are mentioned to show that the communists in the United States actually are active, that they are not merely preaching the overthrow of the government, but also are pressing home their teachings by demonstrative acts; that these "red" organizers who arrive to found communist groups obtain as members persons who became convinced that the revolutionary doctrines they listen to should be accepted as just and right; and that the plot to overthrow the government is something more than a phantom—it is the goal set by thousands of fanatical enthusiasts who are willing to risk everything and anything to "free the working classes."

Communists Form New Plans.

The raids by the government in 1919 were intended to wipe out this communist movement in the United States; and to some little extent this was accomplished—but only momentarily. That is, with the arrest and deportation of many of its leaders, the "red" movement was staggered for a time. It lost its impetus. But not for long.

Hardly had the echoes of the excitement attendant on the raids died out when there were orders sizzling over the cable from Moscow directing a new method of campaign in the United States—a system which was to be more difficult for the government to deal with than the one which was "wiped out."

These orders, sent by secret code to

communist headquarters in New York and Chicago, directed the formation of a new organization. An organization which, outwardly at least, should conform to all the laws of the United States. An organization which should still stand for the spread of communistic principles, but the program and constitution of which should not include as its aim the overthrow of the United States government. These orders also directed that the old organization, complete, with its purpose of destroying the government, continue to function, but that its operations be limited strictly to work "underground."

Thus, where before operations all had been conducted in the open, where every move was seen, now this same propaganda was to continue in secret. And in addition a new party was formed, outwardly legal, and conforming to all laws, but using this legality as a cloak to hide the true purpose of its leaders—the purpose which remained the same—the overthrow of the United States government by force.

CHAPTER 15.

The blow dealt by the government through its raids was not one which could be too easily overcome by communist leaders who had escaped service of deportation warrants, or by new leaders to be sent from Russia to carry on the work of communizing the United States. It proved to the Moscow international what it had been intended to prove—that the communist party of America could no longer legally exist in the United States. It also made plainly apparent to international officials that if communism were to continue to flourish here and to retain the hold already acquired, there was need of immediate action to utilize every possible force in this country to that end.

As the most effective method for carrying out their plans it was decided to create an organization to be known as radical in feeling, but yet one which should be entirely within the law, although its membership list would be almost the exact duplicate of the now forbidden "communist party." Thus was born the "workers' party," legal and harmless to outside appearances,

but under the surface having the same ambition as the older party from which it was formed—the overthrow of the United States government and substitution of a government by the workers.

"It is the duty of the communist party," these instructions read, "to defeat by any means that may be necessary the capitalist government's attempt to confine it to underground channels, in which it is even more concealed from the masses than it is from the government. It is true that we cannot exist now in the open under our own name as the communist party section of the communist international. This is partly because of the peculiar present stage of capitalism in this country, partly because of the long habit of nonsolidarity of labor in America, partly because of the peculiar cowardice of the socialist officialdom, which at critical moments prevented a united stand for revolutionary principles, leaving the revolutionists without an organization with which to withstand an onslaught in the open, also partly because the communists in this country attempted to stand in the open and were unable to obtain the mass support, were partly destroyed and their remnants driven underground."

Program of the Party.

Lest this new semi-political force thus created be misunderstood or its purpose be misconstrued as placing it among others generally looked upon as "radical but harmless," here is the avowed program of the party which afterward was named the workers' party, given out from Moscow by the communist international:

"The legal political organ is to be a means enabling the communist party to function in open contact with the masses in the class struggle and to become the revolutionary party of the masses. It is to participate actively in all phases of the class struggle on a platform that will go as far toward the communist program as is possible while continuing a legal political existence.

"The entire membership of the underground party, the real communist party, must join the open party and become its most active element. Communist party members must at all

times hold the positions of leadership in the legal party.

"It follows from the above that the leadership and control of the legal political organ must be retained by the communist party of America. Hence the party membership must function in the legal political organ as a unit subject and responsible to the communist party.

"The program of the legal political organ is to have for its basis the general principle of the class struggle, with the establishment of the workers' republic as its final political objective."

Get Peremptory Orders.

It was some time before the communists of America finally decided to carry out the decisions and orders from Moscow to proceed with the formation of the legal political party. Finally a peremptory demand that action be started arrived at communist headquarters in New York from the international. This document was received Dec. 8, 1921—quite a while after the original orders arrived suggesting the formation of this legal machinery—and was delivered by special messenger. It stated that the executive committee of the communist international was resolved to support the central executive committee of the communist party of America in favoring the immediate formation of a legal political party on a national scale "over the opposition of certain elements within the party which objected to such procedure."

It was thought that by the formation of this party a powerful weapon would be given into the hands of American communists to combat other political forces in the United States. Through this legal activity, it was thought, would be gained for the communist party a strength which could not be obtained by purely underground methods.

All plans for this legal work were completed by communist leaders in Moscow. When these had been formed, direction were received here to call an underground convention of

the communist party to make all final arrangements for the public convention at which the legal revolutionary party was to be launched. This underground convention was called for the summer of 1922—the gathering held in Bridgeman, Mich. In spite of the fact that the convention was raided by agents of the bureau of investigation, plans had been perfected to such an extent that the purpose of the convention, in so far as communist plans were concerned, was accomplished. The public convention was held later in the fall of 1922, and thus was formed the workers' party of America.

Control Remains the Same.

Accepting instructions from the communist international in Moscow, various meetings were manipulated under several legal names such as the American labor alliance, the Workers' Council of America, and several language federations. Automatically members of the underground communist party became members in the new organization. Members of both parties take their orders from the same source—Moscow.

Leadership of both lies in the same place—the executive committee of the international. Workers' party committees, district committees, national committees, are composed exclusively of leaders of the communist party, and the program of the legal party is identical with that of the communist party, with this certain modification—the workers party does not openly advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force.

It is under this camouflage of legality that communists now are concentrating their efforts in the United States. Through this means it is their purpose to place in all industries a sufficient number of communists eventually to obtain control. "Divide and rule" is their slogan, and it is upon this that they rest their hope of obtaining sufficient strength in labor organizations, and of gaining sufficient following in other organizations to bring about a social revolution.

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(The ninth installment of this series will appear to-morrow.)

Chicago, Ill.

"REDS" IN AMERICA CONTROLLED BY INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW

How Questions Are Thrashed Out and Final Decisions Rendered by Central Organization.

Convention of Communists on Overlook Mountain, Near Woodstock, N. Y.—Delegates Under Supervision.

(This is the ninth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 16.

The questions most often asked—and the ones which are hardest to answer—in relation to communist activities in the United States are: "Exactly how do they manage to do all these things and not get caught?" and, "How do they go about their organizing?"

The obvious answer to the first is that they don't. Hundreds are arrested and deported yearly. Yet an answer to that answer is that in spite of these arrests the work is still carried on. It is hard to tell the exact procedure and the details of their party machinery because it changes constantly, to prevent the government's learning their secret "underground channels" and thus blocking them. The general plan, only, is known. This is fairly simple in outline. In the first place there is the International—the main source of all communist orders throughout the world. The idea for this organization in reality is very old. It dates back to 1883, when, in Switzerland, three prominent Russian socialists—Ver Zasluch, G. Plachanoff and P. Axelrod, organized a group known as the "Liberation of Labor group." From this was subsequently created the Russian Social Democratic party, which was the forerunner of the present Russian Communist party, which holds the leading force in activities of the International.

How the International Functions.

The Communist International is a sort of general staff representing the communist parties in countries throughout the world. It is composed of representatives from all countries possessing communist organizations, however small. It is an executive body which controls indirectly the communist parties throughout the world; it aims to bring about an armed conflict between the working people of the world and the capitalists, with a view to overthrowing the established governments and replacing them with governments by the proletariat.

From time to time—usually once a

year—sessions are held in Moscow at which all questions relating to communist affairs are brought up and thrashed out and decisions rendered, which decisions are final. From the International come all orders relating to propaganda and procedure for organizing new communist groups. The international is the source of final authority.

At present it is governed by an executive committee composed of twenty-five members, to whom are submitted all questions pertaining to communism for final disposition in accordance with the rules laid down by the last "congress." This executive committee elects a presidium of seven members, who actually are the sole dictators of the entire radical movement all over the world.

Organization Highly Centralized.

In fact, the presidium of the International is the most centralized organization in existence. Within the executive committee are numerous bureaus. One is the political bureau, which solves all problems submitted to it of political procedure in relation to the communist organization of the country submitting the problem. Then there is the organization bureau, composed of seven members who, as the name suggests, deal with problems of organization in various countries, send men to aid in organizing new communist centers, and aid generally in the work of establishing headquarters in new territory. This bureau also is in charge of the organization of various bureaus for carrying on the illegal, underground work of the communists in countries which do not permit the spread of communist propaganda in the open.

There is also a general secretariat, which is an auxiliary branch of the presidium, with a general secretary and various under-secretaries, all elected by the central executive committee. This division takes charge of all matters of communication between various sections of the organization.

Then there is a department of education, and a department of agitation which work in conjunction with one another with a view to co-ordinating educational and agitational work of the various communist parties all over the world.

Exercises Wide Control.

Besides these departments there is

Page 2.

an Eastern department, dealing exclusively with communist problems of eastern countries. Formerly there were also many bureaus in charge of communist work in other countries, in western Europe, North and South America, but these have now been abolished by the central executive committee. In their place, and in place of second-hand orders being sent to communist organizations in these countries, special representatives now are sent to supervise in person the activities of the communist parties. There is also a women's section, handling all questions dealing with enlarging the lists of women members, and a sports section, which is charged with spreading propaganda through athletic organizations throughout the world.

The activities of the communist international in the United States begins with the first congress, 1919, at which American communists were represented by Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, a former member of the social labor party.

At the second congress, 1920, the United States was represented by five delegates—John Reed, Louis Fraina, Alexander Stoklytzky, John Ballam and Edward Lengreen. In 1921 there were two delegates from the United States—Robert Minor and Oscar Tyverowsky, and in 1922, the American delegation was larger than that from any other country, consisting of ten delegates, their identity being hidden under code names.

In a similar manner the identity of all who work for the cause of communism is protected by aliases which are changed every six months.

Operations in the United States.

In the United States all communist affairs are under control of a central executive committee, the headquarters of which varies, according to the action displayed by government officials in different sections of the country. Sometimes it meets in Chicago, sometimes in New York. Mostly it is New York, however, because of the greater speed in communication from there to

Russia. This executive committee has final authority delegated to it from the executive committee of the international in Russia. It is the body from which orders issue directly to local communist organizations here, and to which are submitted all matters in controversy for settlement. This committee also appoints organizers and divides the country into districts and subdistricts. In these districts various individual groups—the various language federations, the anarchist-communists, etc.—elect their captains and the captains elect the branch organizers. The branch organizers, in turn, elect the local organizers. All are directly under the authority of the central executive committee.

The organization, it is seen, is patterned much after the organization of an army division, the Moscow executive committee taking the place of general headquarters, the executive committee of the United States in relative position of regimental headquarters, with the various language federations, divisional groups and local groups reporting in much the same fashion as the battalion, company and platoon, each group having its own head who is responsible to and takes orders from another head of a larger group.

Not does the analogy stop there, for discipline is one of the main teachings of communism. Not to do what is assigned to one is an unforgivable breach of party loyalty. It is the plan, in fact, to build up a strong centralized organization of military character which, it is planned, will lead the workers in due time against the armed capitalist state.

CHAPTER 17.

In spite of all the government can do; in spite of the raids which netted 3,000 prisoners to be deported, and in spite of the constant vigilance on the part of the department of justice agents, communists continue to meet, continue to hold conventions in one

Page 3.

part of the country or another at which are discussed important policies governing their organization.

Hardly were the "comrades" on their way to jail, back in 1919, when a call was issued for a convention to be held in New York during the month of July, 1920. On July 17 thirty-four delegates of the communist party of America met to adopt a new constitution, in which, when accepted, they reiterated their belief in revolutionary mass action as "armed insurrection and civil war." Here is how these thirty-four delegates, representing thousands of communists, expressed their intention concerning the government:

A Call to Arms.

"Mass strikes are an initial form which must be given political character by coming into direct conflict with the state, which openly uses its machinery for breaking the strike, and crushing the workers' organization. This culminates in armed insurrection and civil war aimed directly at the destruction of the capitalist state and establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

"It is not a problem of immediate revolution. The revolutionary epoch may last for years. The communist international offers a program both immediate and ultimate in scope. The communist international calls arms against arms! Force against force! Workers of the world, unite! All power to the workers."

In this constitution also was put forth for the first time the definite admission that the communist party still persisted in America. Article 4 reads:

"The communist party is an illegal underground organization. It is highly centralized with the convention as its supreme body and the central executive committee its supreme body between conventions."

"The identity of the central executive committee members shall not be made known either by themselves or by those present at the convention. The central executive committee shall be the official underground organ."

Meeting on Overlook Mountain.

Of more importance, however, was the convention held a year later, during May, 1921, a secret underground meeting held on Overlook mountain near Woodstock, N. Y. In spite of expressions of unity made at a pre-

vious convention near River Forest, members of the communist party of America and of the united communist party of America still differed on many points of policy. In view of the fact that much of the work must now be carried on underground, the Woodstock convention was called for the purpose of establishing complete harmony between the two factions and to create a more efficient underground organization.

Therefore, on May 15, 1921, sixty delegates, thirty from the communist party and thirty from the united communist party, arrived in the city of New York, following instructions from the international at Moscow. From there the delegates were conveyed by automobile to a summer resort on top of Overlook mountain.

Every precaution was taken by the communists to prevent any word of this meeting from getting about. Early in the morning the delegates were assembled at the foot of the mountain. Here they were searched and credentials examined. Then, under escort, they climbed the mountain. For more than two weeks prior to this convention guards had been stationed in the vicinity—at Tannersville, Woodstock and Kingston, as well as at the Grand Central station, New York, to watch for possible activity on the part of the government. When the delegates reached the hotel they were assigned two to a room, so that one could watch the other. A steering committee was organized which formed rules of conduct, one of which forbade delegates going more than 200 feet from the hotel during sessions of the convention. Besides this all delegates were searched and every scrap of paper which could possibly be turned into evidence in case of a raid, was taken away and destroyed. They were forbidden to write letters or to write anything at all unless at committee or convention meetings.

And even such notes as they were allowed to take were required to be turned over to the steering committee. Delegates were searched twice each day, and, while they were at convention meetings, spies were sent to search their rooms.

Those in Control.

Those sixty men were divided into thirteen districts covering all of the United States. This convention was

Page 4.

called at the command of a special mandate issued by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the communist international, and under direct supervision of Charles E. Scott, a member of the Pan-American bureau of the communist international, who was later to supervise the development of unity among all communist organizations in the United States. Scott's real name is Jacob Davidovitch Janson, formerly chief of the eastern division of the foreign department of the soviet government. The chairman of the convention was Dr. Jacob Hartmann, who was connected with the Russian Famine and Medical relief in New York city, who went at that time under the code name Swift. It was at this congress that methods of propaganda and various underground methods of carrying on communist work were decided upon. Here were adopted the famous "boring from within" methods of gaining control of stubborn organizations. Here it was decided to carry radical propaganda among the farmers, the Negroes, the army and navy, and here were adopted the plans of attack to gain control of American labor unions.

Instructions from Lenin.

For this work, it was reported, the communist international at Moscow had pledged \$185,000 for propaganda purposes, \$50,000 of which already had been received. At this convention also it was disclosed that specific instructions had been received from Lenin and Zinoviev to organize a regular political party for the purpose of functioning in the open. And when the workers' party was organized at the end of the same year it was found that nine members of the executive

committee of the workers' party were also members of the executive committee of the communist party. Those members are:

J. Lovestone, party name Wheat—executive secretary of the communist party of America.

Earl Browder, also known as Ward and Dixon, editor of the Labor Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational league.

James P. Cannon, also known as Cook, chairman of the workers' party of America.

Ludwig Lore, alias Young.

Robert Minor, alias Ballister.

A. Bittleman, alias Raphael.

Alexander Trachtenberg, alias Delian.

William Weinstone, alias Lewis.

C. E. Ruthenburg, alias Damon.

Foster in Control.

At this time, too, was had first news of William Z. Foster's activities in connection with the labor unions. It was officially reported in convention that Foster was then in Moscow. These attended the convention from Chicago: I. Margolis, a Jewish radical; Caleb Harrison, well known I. W. W. and syndicalist; Gustav Schaklar, a former organizer of the communist party; Fred Eberhardt, editor The New Age a communist publication; Rice, code name, Milwaukee barber; Evans, code name, a Slav of Milwaukee; Edgar Owens, former national secretary of the united communist party.

The Chicago district, at this convention, was designated as district No. 5, and Caleb Harrison was selected as organizer for the district.

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(The tenth instalment of this series will appear to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 24, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of
October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles
to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as
of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former
Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings
from "THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Friday, October 24, 1924,
entitled: "REDS' SECRETLY ADVOCATE OVERTHROW OF GOVERN-
MENT", which is the tenth installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin
PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

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Enclosures 4.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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THE DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1924.

Chicago, Ill.

**"REDS" SECRETLY ADVOCATE
OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT**

Resort to Ingenious Methods to Carry Out Purposes While
Apparently Conforming to Legal Restrictions.

Race Riots in Recent Years in Chicago and Elsewhere Directly
Traced to Communist Activity.

(This is the ninth installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning the activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 18.

The main strength of the communists—and in fact their only hope for success in America—lies in their publications. For without propaganda the organization would die over night, and without its own publications there could be no propaganda in a country which forbids open broadcasting of revolutionary doctrine.

In the first years of communism, when no one really had awakened to the seriousness of the thing in relation to the country's welfare, little attention was paid by the communists to the publication of their teachings here. They didn't have to resort to this method. Meetings were held in the open, at which, at much less expense, their orators could demand vocally the "support of the masses, which they now must solicit by printed documents smuggled into central points of distribution.

Propaganda by Publications.

After the drive against all radicals by the government in 1919, however, the importance of printed matter containing revolutionary teachings was at once seen by both the communist leaders and the government. It is now sufficient grounds for deportation, for any one to be found with such a publication in his possession, it being taken as prima facie evidence of his connection with the conspiracy against the United States government.

These publications are backed by millions of dollars—which are collected for that purpose both in the United States and by subscription from Moscow. Not long ago an entire building was purchased by the communist party of America on West Washington street, in Chicago. This was accomplished, it has been learned, through the financial aid of the communist international in Russia. Here modern equipment has been installed, and it is the plan of American communists that from this office shall be turned out yearly millions of pieces of propaganda, to be sent broadcast through the country, carrying the message of revolution to those workers who have not yet been reached.

Of course, following orders from the communist international, a great deal of communist work is being done legally and in the open. Thousands of pieces of literature are printed, damning capitalism, but yet not openly preaching the overthrow of the government by force, and are therefore legal. Yet, if this "legal" propaganda were not augmented by underground efforts through which the real purpose of communism could be taught, communism as a principle and as a vital force would fail utterly. It is upon these secret publications that red leaders rely to add to their lists of "converts."

Report of All Activities.

The main organ of the communist party is the Communist.

Printed in twenty-five languages, this publication carries weekly all news of communist activities throughout the world. In it are to be found the lat-

est orders from the international at Moscow, together with news of communist activities there. In addition, a full and complete report of all activities in the United States is given each week. Whenever there is a secret meeting or a convention, it is no necessary for members to attend; the minutes of the convention will appear in the next number of the Communist, along with the text of all important speeches. This magazine is the guide post of the communist in America. By reading it he is able to say what he can or cannot do.

In the United States there are 260 communist publications printed in foreign languages, and more than 100 printed in English. In addition to these there are 200 publications printed abroad for circulation in this country. And even this number does not include the thousands of books and magazines turned out yearly for propaganda purposes. In these publications twenty-four languages are represented. Some are sent through the mail—the "legal" ones—and where the subject matter would make the publisher liable to prosecution, express companies are used. The papers are sent in bulk through the United States to central distributing points. From here they are taken by special messenger to various local headquarters, where they may be acquired by members of the several groups.

A large number of these papers and magazines openly advocate the destruction of the United States government.

The "Language Federation."

The force behind these publications is mainly that of various language federations—that is, different sections of the communist party divided into groups according to the language they speak. These federations, too, constitute the bulk of communist influence in the United States. On the surface these language federations are legal, but underneath there runs an underground current of illegal revolutionary propaganda.

Each of these language federations has a national secretary, and with this position goes a private office in the national headquarters of the Workers' party of America, at 1009 North State street, Chicago. When it is considered that each language federation has its own staff of writers, educators and lecturers who are, all of them, subject to the control of the central executive committee of the communist party, a portion only of their strength can be estimated. These organizations as a whole claim a membership of more than 2,000,000. Of these the most powerful federation, both financially and numerically, is the Finnish federation. This organization alone controls several daily newspapers. It has its own publishing house in Duluth, Minn., and turns out yearly approximately 1,000,000 pieces of radical literature.

This federation also controls a university for young men of Finnish nationality, where they are prepared for a career as proficient agitators. Here they are taught economics, socialism, civics—but most of all, communism. In addition this federation itself owns real estate worth \$2,000,000.

During the last two years, as a

logical connection with the foreign language radical papers, an organized attempt has been made by the communists to add the foreign language mutual benefit societies to the list of organizations under their control—organizations with huge resources and some political power as well. And to some extent they have been successful. By placing men from the communist party in the various societies as members to stir up ill-feeling and discontent they have succeeded in many instances in getting their members on the board of directors, and finally obtaining complete control, more noticeably among the Bohemian, Croatian, Slav and Jewish societies.

Add this money power to the influence of the 500 or 600 radical sheets, some of them having a circulation as high as 180,000, and when it is realized that these papers are distributed among the hundreds of thousands of workers, it can easily be seen that this danger, which has been generally looked upon as a national bugaboo, may quite possibly develop, with the spread of discontent and ill-feeling, into a real national danger.

CHAPTER 10.

"Divide and rule"—that is the cry of the communist. That is the basis of his hope eventually to gain control of all industry, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

Yearly hundreds of delegates are sent to the United States with the one objective of furthering here the principles of communism as taught to them, and as directed by the communist international in Moscow.

They have sent representatives to South America, Mexico and Japan to stir up hatred there against the United States. They have attempted and are still attempting to foster unrest and dissatisfaction among the members of labor unions of this country, hoping thereby to obtain control of those organizations.

Race Hatred Encouraged.

Among these activities not the least important is their attempt to engender

among the Negroes of the United States a feeling of race hatred.

It has been learned by investigators for the department of justice that with Chicago as their headquarters red agitators distribute communist literature to thousands of Negroes weekly, and that through radical Negro publications as well as through the regular run of communist papers they feed to the Negro of America printed reasons why he should rise up and avenge the wrongs done him by his white brothers.

At the close of the European war the government here was confronted with the problem of a restless Negro element whose members roamed the streets of all the larger cities, eager for an opportunity to establish equality. In some instances this eagerness, coupled with a like eagerness on the part of white residents to oppose them, burst into regular race wars.

As a result a special squad of agents was assigned by the department of justice in Washington to make a complete investigation of this situation. This investigation disclosed the fact that it was red propaganda which was responsible for this unrest. Literature had been sent out of a highly inflammable nature. Speakers had been sent forth by the I. W. W., the Universal Negro Improvement association, the African Blood brotherhood—all organizations affiliated with the communist party, denouncing the whites for their treatment of the Negro.

This investigation brought out the fact that even before their return to this country radical literature had been distributed to Negro troops in Europe calling upon them to "rise and support the workers of the world," to defend their rights and to "wipe out the color line."

Fomenting Race Riots.

Immediately following the war race riots broke out in Chicago, during which thirty-four persons were killed, both white and black.

There were disturbances in Washington, D. C.; Omaha, Neb., and Helena, Ark. All of these can be

traced and, as a matter of fact, actually were traced directly through the radical forces in the United States to communist headquarters in Moscow.

Radical publications, both in Chicago and other cities, were found responsible by this investigation for stirring up much of this race hatred.

Communists definitely started their campaign for Negro membership in 1922, and at the world communist international held Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, 1923, work among the Negroes formed one of the main topics of discussion. Indeed, at this particular congress there were three Negro delegates from the United States—Claude McKay, William Billings and George Johnson, all from Chicago. At this congress a bureau known as the Negro commission was formed to work out plans for propaganda and for the regular routine work to be taken charge of by the Negroes. In this Rose Pastor Stokes, formerly of Chicago, took an active part.

Meetings in Chicago.

One of the main organizers of Negro radicals in Chicago is Ford Whiteman, a permanent Negro organizer of the communist party of America. A year ago, under his direction, all details for communist underground communication with Chicago Negro radicals was worked out. Today they hold regular meetings in the 3300 block on South Wabash avenue and their membership numbers several thousand in Chicago alone.

In the Negro race the communist finds a fruitful field for the growth of radical propaganda. Day by day, week by week, the Negro communists of the city are organizing for the great day—in which they firmly believe—which shall bring the overthrow of the present government and give them everything they have been led by their communist friends to expect. Arms are

being smuggled in by mail, by express and by messenger—and stored away in various meeting places of the underground communist organization to be held in readiness for that day.

Still Fostering Hatred.

Here is a sample of the propaganda which the communists are spreading through the Negro population:

"The only language the blood-thirsty capitalists can understand is the language of organized power. Only by reprisals, by answering force with force, will the business mob be restrained from continuing their cowardly assaults upon the Negro and working class population of this country.

There are more than 10,000,000 Negroes in this country, almost all of them of the working class. These negro wage earners are rapidly being reduced to serfdom and peonage—to a condition worse than slavery.

"Shall we stand idly by and permit the capitalists to murder and crush 10,000,000 of our fellows? Break down the barriers of the unions. Wipe out the color line. There is only one line to be drawn and that is the class line. The constitution of the United States is supposed to guarantee their freedom. Since then they have been herded into separate districts—segregated into Jim Crow cars and their women subjected to assaults of the white man, their children deprived of education.

"It is in the interest of both the Negro and white workers to destroy this capitalistic government; root and branch. Shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, the workers of all races must unite to establish in this country a workers' government—a soviet republic of America.

"The communist party calls upon our colored comrades to organize and with their arms in their hands to resist the murderous assaults upon their homes. We call upon workers of all races to unite against their common enemy—the capitalistic class.

"Workers of America, organize. Wipe out the color lines. Hail to the proletarian revolution. Down with the capitalist system and the capitalist state. Long live the workers republic of America."

This document was signed by the central executive committee of the communist party of America.

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(The eleventh installment of this series will be printed to-morrow.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.
POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 25, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER

Reference is made to my letter of
October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles
to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning
as of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY,
former Special Agent of this Bureau. O

Attached hereto please find clippings
from the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Saturday, October
25, 1924, entitled: "HOW PLOT OF 'REDS' TO CONTROL
UNION LABOR WAS THWARTED", which is the eleventh
installment of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

KEB
Enclosures 4.

RECORDED

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 27 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

20
THE DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1924.

Chicago, Ill

**HOW PLOT OF "REDS" TO CONTROL
UNION LABOR WAS THWARTED**

Story of the Farmer-Labor Convention in Chicago and Failure of Communists to Capture the Delegates.

William Z. Foster and His "Boring from Within" Methods—Futile Strikes in Various Industries.

(This is the eleventh installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning the activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.
CHAPTER 20.

In the fall of 1922 was launched the Farmer-Labor party. Heralded by a share of publicity for weeks before the sessions opened, the impression was created that this convention would mark the formation of a new political party which should have for its purpose the furtherance of farmer and labor interests.

As had been expected, leaders from both factions immediately leaped at the opportunity to associate themselves with the movement. Farm leaders saw in it a chance to exploit their cause, and labor greeted the proposition with open arms.

So cleverly was the entire project handled that not until the congress was half through its session was it discovered that the whole affair was merely a gigantic communist plot, engineered from Russia, to provide a new and legal offensive weapon for striking at the root of government under the guise of a political party. Sponsors of the new "party" accomplished their work so shrewdly that the desired result was all but obtained. Many recognized leaders of American labor flocked to attend the conferences, including John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Other prominent leaders also were lured into attendance and were blind as to the real motive until the convention was almost concluded.

Labor Discovers the Plot.

More than 8000 delegates crowded to Chicago to attend this convention, representing every section of the United States. In the midst of the sessions, however, the communist idea dropped out. Labor leaders and other factional leaders discovered that the place was packed with hand-picked delegates chosen by the communists, and when it came to the election of officials and the adoption of party policies it was quickly apparent that the communists meant to obtain complete control, and the "new party" idea which had been looked upon as an honest effort to obtain for labor and the farmers their full rights and privileges was disclosed as nothing but a bold attempt, on the part of the communists to "capture" the American labor unions.

Withdrawal by all prominent labor leaders of their support quickly followed, together with several hundred "delegates," and the communists were left to finish the affair as best they could. In spite of the fact, however, that this new party was disclosed as a part of the extensive propaganda of the communists, the party did not die. It still flourishes, without the support of organized labor, and now claims a membership of more than a million. Few of these, however, may rightly be termed prominent in labor circles.

The struggle by the communist leaders for control of organized labor is naturally the branch of expansion toward which they are and always have been bending their most strenuous efforts.

The "Red Internationale."

In June, 1920, the communist international called a conference of the executive committee to plan ways and means for uniting the trade unions of the world into an international organization which should be dedicated to the work of winning all trade union members over to the cause of revolution. A number of I. W. W. delegates participated in these conferences, but refused to indorse the movement. The movement was started nevertheless, and a provisional bureau established to take charge of the work. This was the beginning of the international council for trade unions which now holds conventions at stated intervals, and is known as the red international.

Chief among the agitators in American labor unions is William Z. Foster. It was he who founded the Trade Union Educational league, for the purpose of spreading propaganda throughout all labor unions in the country, and it was he who engineered the "boring from within" methods which during the last five years has stirred up considerable trouble and unrest, complicating the industrial system to such an extent that the government, on two occasions, was forced to step in and avert a national tieup of industry.

Because of the danger of arrest in case of detection, communists in this country are forbidden to gather in large groups except on special occasions, when special orders from Russia direct delegates to gather in convention at some certain point.

The nature of the movement itself makes labor the logical body through which, if communism is to succeed at all, the principles, ideals and aims of communism may be transmitted from the main source of the teaching—Russia—to the masses which its organizers and propagandists hope to enfold.

But, although several thousand workers individually have allied themselves to the communist cause, the main body of union labor—and non-union as well—has remained aloof, refusing to join this organization which cries so loudly for the “freedom of the working man.” Labor leaders—even those who often have been accused of being radical in feeling—have consistently refused to cast their fortunes with the communists. If the United States government had adopted a hands-off policy and allowed communism to proceed in the open in the belief that it would hang itself without aid, labor's attitude might have been more uncertain. But with the government expressing its disapproval of the movement and refusing to allow the spread of propaganda in the open, communists have had little success in their attempts to gain the approval of labor organizations. This does not mean, however, that strenuous attempts have not been made to overcome this opposition.

Formation of “Nuclei.”

Under no circumstances are they permitted to meet in groups of more than ten, without special orders from the central executive committee. The organization, therefore, must depend for their operations on the spread of

propaganda secretly distributed, and upon small groups which act independently but always under specific instructions received from the communist headquarters. In the labor unions, as well as in other industries, these small groups are known as nuclei. What the duties of these nuclei are may best be understood from the interpretation of these duties sent out secretly by the recent international meeting in Moscow.

“A communist nucleus,” this order reads, “formed out of members of the communist party of each union, undertakes to transform the union into a revolutionary fighting organism. There must be built up about this nucleus a sympathetic following of those who, while not so clear in their views, will fight in the immediate present with the communists on the concrete issues that arise from day to day.”

“For crystallizing and educating a sympathetic following in the unions, the communists create or participate in the creation of certain organizations of the more advanced workers in the union. These may take various forms, such as movements to improve the type of union structure, industrial, educational movements, etc. It should be the aim of the communists to gain the dominant influence in these organizations, and to make of them instruments for the general communist purpose of revolutionizing the unions.”

Members of these nuclei meet from time to time, in many cases as often as once a week, to discuss matters pertaining to gaining control of union activities. It is their purpose at all times, as may be inferred from the above excerpt from the Moscow orders, to create a feeling of unrest, make other members of the union dissatisfied with labor conditions and thus win them over to communism and revolution.

CHAPTER 21.

Although in the main the efforts of communist leaders to add the enrollment lists of American labor as a whole to that of their own revolutionary organization have been fruitless, it cannot be said that these attempts have been entirely unavailing. Records of labor unrest during the last five years would quickly dispel any such illusion. The formation of the red internationale to organize trade unions throughout the world, the operations of Foster and his trade union educational league, and the workings of busy nuclei members all had their effect. To William Z. Foster, according to the finding of investigations made by the Bureau of investigation, can be attributed much of the labor unrest which was experienced in the United States during the entire period following the war.

Back in 1911 and 1912, Foster was one of the principal contributors to I. W. W. solidarity. As one of the leading spirits of the I. W. W. he made a trip to France and upon his return severed his connections with that organization and published his now notorious book called “Syndicalism.” At the same time, he made advances to the American Federation of Labor in order that he might start there his “boring-from-within” methods, in support of radicalism.

Foster's Hand Seen.

For a while, during the period of 1918-19, it was commonly reported that the Federation of Labor had allied itself with the radicals. This, though, was never of sufficient certainty to allow a charge of revolutionary tendencies against the organization to stand. However, in 1918, at the convention of the federation in St. Paul, Foster was elected secretary and treasurer of a committee for organizing the iron and steel workers.

With the formation of this committee there was rejoicing in revolutionary camps, and it was generally believed that the communists were on their way toward the capture of the Federation of Labor. In September and November, 1919, occurred one of the most serious of these economic disturbances—the call for a general strike of workers in the steel industry. The department of justice immediately ordered an investigation of the strike with a view to determining its cause, and I, with three other agents, signed to make a report on what was found.

Foster, it was found, had begun his effective agitation almost as soon as he was elected to head the organization committee of the Federation of Labor. After this committee was organized the campaign to unionize the steel industry started. It was begun in the Chicago territory. The majority of the steel workers were foreign and unskilled, and this made the work of organizing them into revolutionary groups an easy proposition. Late in the fall of 1918 Foster opened headquarters in Pittsburgh, adopting the usual method of establishing certain agitators in the industry's branches and through them gradually obtaining control.

Strike in Steel Industry.

At about the same time the I. W. W. also began attempts to organize the steel workers, but finding that Foster was in a position to carry out the plans formulated during his years of association with I. W. W., the I. W. W. agitators agreed to discontinue their attempts in the open, and to assist Foster in every way, always keeping their operations hidden from the eye of the public, however.

In July, 1919, it was found, Foster sought out Vincent St. John, a prominent I. W. W. leader, and requested from him the assistance of all radical agitators in the United States who were associated with the I. W. W. This St. John agreed to get, in return for which Foster agreed to secure bail for I. W. W. members in prison at Leavenworth. As the summer closed, it was thought that the organization movement was sufficiently advanced to call general strike of the steel industry. This was done in September. Now when the steel industry walked out, it was expected that the Federation of Labor would necessarily have to sponsor the cause of the steel strikers. It was a surprise, therefore, when the Federation of Labor not only refused to place its approval on the strike, but even denounced it as unauthorized and threw all its co-operation to the gov-

ernment in tracing down the causes leading up to the strike. Thus ended the first real attempt of the communists to capture American labor.

Mine and Railroad Strikes.

Close upon the steel strike came the strike of bituminous coal miners. This strike was a contest between the radical and patriotic elements of the unions and during it there was a large amount of radical and revolutionary literature distributed among the miners. The communist party was particularly active, as was also the union of Russian workers. Numerous individual cases were investigated by the department of justice and deportation proceedings instituted against aliens who were found active in preaching the use of force and violence among the strikers. Prompt action on the part of the federal government and loyal support from American Federation of Labor leaders broke the strike in time to save the country from a fuel famine.

Then came the railroad strike of 1920. This also was a strike testing the power of the radical and conservative elements within the organization.

The causes underlying this strike cannot justly be traced direct to communist agitators, yet, from investigation made by myself and other agents of the department of justice, it is known that revolutionary agitators did have much to do with it. One of the major purposes was destruction of the railroad brotherhoods, removal of brotherhood leaders and formation of one big union. If nothing else, it offered a most fruitful field for communist endeavor. Thousands of pieces of radical propaganda were distributed, and the rolls of the communist party were increased by several hundreds. In this situation, too, the federal government took a hand, the federal court issuing the most sweeping injunction which ever came from a federal bench, restraining the strikers from even going near the yards of the railroads.

These are the major upheavals of industry in which the influence of communist leaders was plainly apparent. Accompanying them were other strikes in all lines of industry. Although it would be foolish to credit all of these directly to the efforts of the communist nuclei, yet it is certain that in such a time of unrest these nuclei members were not inactive.

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(The twelfth and final installment of this series will be printed Monday.)

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 455
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



October 28, 1924.

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

61-5684

Dear Sir: ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to my letter of
October 14, 1924, relative to a series of articles
to appear in the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS", beginning as
of that date, and written by JACOB SPOLANSKY, former
Special Agent of this Bureau.

Attached hereto please find clippings from
the "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS" of Monday, October 27, 1924,
entitled: "COMMUNIST 'COURT' IN AMERICA PUTS MAN ON
TRIAL FOR TREASON", which is the FINAL installment
of this series.

Yours very truly,

Philip Hamlin

PHILIP HAMLIN
Agent in Charge.

PH:KEB
Enclosures 3.

100-179502-X16

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 30 1924 A.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Division 2	FILE

THE DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1924.

Chicago, Ill

**COMMUNIST "COURT" IN AMERICA
PUTS MAN ON TRIAL FOR TREASON**

How "Red" Organization Functions with Military Efficiency
in Controlling Its Members.

Far-Sighted Methods Designed to Instill Revolutionary Doctrines in
the Minds of the Young.

(This is the fourth and final installment of a series of articles in which Jacob Spolansky, former agent of the department of justice, reveals discoveries he made concerning the activities of communists in the United States.)

BY JACOB SPOLANSKY.

CHAPTER 22.

In a rear room on the top floor of a Brooklyn tenement house one afternoon in December, 1919, a group of seven men conversed together in low tones, gathered close about a table in the center of the room.

After a prolonged argument the men finally scraped back their chairs and one of the number rose, opened the door and motioned gravely to some one outside, then waited in silence as a young man entered. He then closed the door and resumed his seat with the others who had shifted their chairs to form a semicircle facing the young fellow who had just entered.

This individual stood, obviously ill at ease, shifting his glance from one to another of the men who faced him in the semidarkness of the room as if to read there the answer he sought. A stenographer sat at the end of the table, his pencil poised, looking expectantly at the one who had opened the door. This man then spoke.

Found "Not Guilty."

"Louis Fraina," he said, speaking sharply, "this court finds you not guilty."

With a half-hysterical sob the one addressed as Fraina burst into eloquent thanks to the men in the semicircle of chairs, who now rose and joined in the general discussion. The sob of the boy had been a sincere expression of his feelings, for he had just stood trial on a charge of treason, and the penalty might well have been death. Not treason against the United States, but treason against the cause of communism. He had been charged with being an agent of the department of justice of the United States and of giving to the United States government information of the movements of the underground communist organization of which he was a member.

And in one of the largest cities of the United States the communist organization, on orders from the executive committee in Moscow, had set up this communist justice court of seven members. An alien court set up in the United States itself to mete out justice to a man who was accused of being a United States agent!

Alien Court Set Up.

As a matter of fact he wasn't. But that is neither here nor there. What he was charged with does not matter, nor do the facts which led up to his trial. It is mentioned here to show to what an extent the communists are organized in the United States, and to show with what military efficiency the organization machinery operates. What is important is the evidence this gives of the supreme confidence felt by the communist in his own organization; a confidence which breeds sufficient effrontery to dare to set up an alien court to try a man for the offense of aiding the very country in which the communist trial is held. This trial is not a rumor. It actually took place,

and a copy of the entire proceedings is in the possession of the department of justice, furnished by an undercover agent who was present at the trial. The trial court in this case was composed of the following men:

Gregory Weinstein—an attache of the soviet embassy.

Dr. Harry Nosovitzky—a Detroit doctor.

J. Lovestone—a well-known communist who has been indicted in connection with the raid on the communist convention at Bridgman, Mich., and now traveling agitator for the workers' party.

Dr. I. Hourvich, of New York city, long active in communist work.

Orrin Houdin—another New York communist leader.

Dr. J. Hartman—an official of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

James Bittleman—also indicted in connection with the Bridgman raid.

Ludwig A. K. Martens, self-styled ambassador to the United States from soviet Russia, also was present at the trial. It is interesting to note, in connection with Fraina, the one accused, that in 1923, while in Russia, he was intrusted with \$70,000 and ordered to proceed to Cuba, where he was to give the money for the support of Cuban revolutionists. On the way he changed his mind, appropriated the money for his own use, purchased a farm and settled down in South America.

Rival Spy Systems.

This "trial" illustrates also the elaborate precautions taken by the communists to maintain the utmost secrecy within their organization. The United States government maintains spies within the communist party; it is forced to do so, for in no other way could information be obtained as to their activities. But so do the communists maintain a spy system of their own. It is even more important to them that they be informed as to the intended action of the government toward them. That they are able to do this, even to such a small degree as they do, reflects the efficiency of their organization and goes to prove that even with all the arrests and raids, their determination to bring about the government's overthrow still persists.

One illustration of this spy system of the communists may be taken right from Chicago. During the trial of William Bross Lloyd, in the state courts, it was always a mystery to the prosecuting attorney how the attorneys for the other side always seemed to anticipate the next move of the state. Never an unannounced move was made which caused even a ripple of surprise on the part of defense attorneys. An investigation was finally started to learn the cause of this. Thus the state learned that one of the court stenographers employed by the state was a communist.

He "sat in" on most of the state's conferences, taking notes, then gave the information to the other side. When the investigation was started he simply resigned—and quit before any actual evidence was uncovered sufficient to cause his arrest. Later he became national secretary of the young workers' league, a communist organization of younger persons.

CHAPTER 23.

With the establishment of communist revolutionary groups through the

country, with the organization of groups of communists in almost all the foreign speaking nationalities of the United States, and the organization of efficient, smooth-running underground machinery for the spread of their propaganda, it might be thought that the communist organization in the United States is fairly complete.

Yet there is one other branch of propaganda besides the unions, the Negroes, the army and navy and all industry generally—which is even more important from the communist standpoint and more dangerous from the American standpoint than all the rest. The various branches heretofore mentioned affect only the adult population—a population which soon will grow old and pass away, and which, at best, is difficult to control. Therefore, to complete their propaganda cycle, the central executive committee in Moscow decreed that another section be organized here composed of the youth of the country. The youth it is possible to train into ways of communist thinking as they grow and, therefore, communist leaders rightly argued, having grown up in communism, so to speak, these youths on reaching manhood and womanhood will form a united body for revolution which nothing can shake.

Organizing the Young.

Following these orders, in 1920, the work of organizing the young people of the country began. Their section is simply a miniature of the adult organization. The program is the same, having for its aim the overthrow of the government by force.

Based on the parent organization, the machinery of the younger generation's societies runs with equal smoothness—and runs by stealth and secrecy. This underground federation of young people is known as the Young Communist league. To be eligible for membership one must be 17 years of age and embrace the principles of communism. There is no maximum age limit, so organizers of more mature years are allowed to remain members of the younger party and direct its policies in the path chosen by the international at Moscow. There is an initiation fee of 50 cents, and dues of 25 cents per month, and to become a member the applicant must be vouched for by at least two members who have been active in the work for at least three months. They meet in convention, they have their district organizers and subdistrict organizers and their delegates to the national convention, the same as members of the communist party. The only difference is their age. Here is the purpose of the Young Communists league, as expressed in the program adopted at its first national convention in 1922:

"The Young Communist League of America, as the officially recognized section of the young communist international in this country, declares itself in complete agreement with the program and tactics of the young communist international.

Aims Are Set Forth.

"Centralized leadership is an essential factor for the success of the proletarian revolution, nationally as well as internationally. Therefore the Young Communist League of America places itself under the political leadership of the recognized section of the communist international, the communist party of America. The aim of the Young Communist league is the aim of the communist society. This can only be done through the complete overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishment in its place of a transitory, working class state, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The role of the Young Communist league is to win over the large masses of the working class youth of America for revolutionary action through vigorous communist education and propaganda activity and through everyday struggles with the workers, thus in reality becoming the revolutionary vanguard of the young."

It is a part of the constitution that the members hold a meeting at least every two weeks. More than that, at these meetings they study communism and ways of furthering communist revolutionary principles.

And not only do they hold meetings, but a record is kept of proceedings at these meetings, printed and distributed to members as a record. Also they have their own newspaper—the Young Communist, printed secretly and distributed with equal secrecy to all members of the league.

The "Young Workers' League."

To augment this, there is another organization of youthful communists known as the Young Workers' league, and corresponds to the workers' party, identical with that of the Young Communists. The program and constitution for this organization is practically identical with that of the Young Communist league, minus the parts advocating revolution by armed force.

Added to these, there has been established a "junior section" to each of these organizations to take in children of even younger age, their membership being composed of children between the ages of 11 and 17. Of these members about 30 per cent. are girls. In Chicago this junior section has several hundred members, and the membership of the Young Communist league and the Young Workers' league here runs into the thousands.

It is the duty of members of these leagues first to learn the principles of communism, and second to learn and to practice the various methods of teaching others to accept them.

Parents Also Take a Hand.

To aid this work among the younger communists there has been established in Chicago the United Sunday Social schools, to which the young communists go to learn revolutionary principles. Originally this organization was established by the socialist party, but to-day it is entirely under control of the communists and forms a most important factor in spreading revolutionary doctrine among children of the working people. In connection with it, also, is a parents' organization. One of these propaganda schools is located at 1902 West Division street, operating under the name of the Russian Soviet Technical school—a school where, besides revolutionary doctrine, are taught also various technical trades. It was raided at one time by the government and eighty persons arrested. More than 400 attend this school alone. Besides these schools there are open forums held each month in various halls, the location of which is changed regularly. A school is conducted on the south side, attended exclusively by Negroes, who are taught communist doctrines.

It may be thought that this teaching of communism to the young will bear little result; that children of that age have not yet developed sufficiently to take seriously any such revolutionary teaching. Perhaps not. Yet there must be some results favorable to the communists, for they keep the younger organizations alive.

Propaganda in Schools.

And the fact still remains that the young communists were active enough to cause a general investigation of Chicago's schools some months ago, to discover where these teachings came from and to what extent they were being accepted by the high school students.

Another example of junior communist activities is found in New York, where in December, 1923, an 11-year-old boy, Leo Granoff, was arrested for being one of the leaders in junior communist work there. Leo was a member of the junior section of the Young Workers' league. A policeman arrested him while he was waiting on the corner for his mother. He had in his possession a copy of the Communist, a red flag and a membership card in the junior section of the Young Workers' league. An immediate investigation was demanded by the National Security league. When he was released after being arraigned before Justice Hoyt in New York, he received hundreds of telegrams from junior organizations all over the country.

These young communists may outgrow their revolutionary tendencies when they grow up, yet the United States department of justice does not regard this junior section lightly and considers the fighting junior propaganda one of the knottiest problems this government has to solve in dealing with the question of communism.

Detro

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CHICAGO, ILL.

October 29, 1941.

45757

The delayed conference of the Einheitsfront will take place to-morrow night at the Lincoln Turner Hall. The News Letter of last month and this month has not been mailed as yet. It may come any day. The lecture of Mr. Brodt will be given at the mass meeting of the German-American Alliance on Nov. 17th, at the Lincoln Turner Hall, and all delegates have been instructed to make propaganda in their respective societies to fill the Lincoln Turner Hall to capacity for that night.

The Hollerbach Hour has apparently been taken over by Hans Reichel and Martin Schaut. This sounds strange - at least to me - as I do not know for what purpose they should use the radio. Although I know that Martin Schaut wrote the script for Hollerbach, which Hollerbach read, and which was meaningless to the listeners as Hollerbach only wanted to get his name into the ears of the listeners. So he gave free wedding and birthday greetings. The same hour was used several years ago by "Heimatbote". As Reichel is the Chicago representative of this paper, and the radio has been taken over by him and not by his newspaper, it makes the case quite mysterious. Doesn't it? This hour should be watched from now on. Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Reichel and Schaut are very friendly with the Einheitsfront, although they have been very active in that organization when it was being organized - but of late, I believe, I told you that they had trouble with the executive. Therefore, it may be counter-movement of some kind.

Judge Burke, for a long time did not appear in any German society because he did not like the trend and the influence of the Einheitsfront. But on November 9th, at the 25th anniversary of the Koschat Club - which is a sick benefit organization for people of Carinthian birth - he will be the principal speaker.

Something of importance should develop to-morrow night at the conference of the Einheitsfront. If so, I shall get in touch with you immediately.

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MAY 18 1942

CT-22

9 APR 33 1942

Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Baughman..
 Chief Clerk.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Edwards.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Keith.....
 Mr. Lester *EL*.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Schilder.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Tracy.....

SECRET FACTS TO SPUR NEW RED INQUIRY

Committee on Un-American
 Activities Lacks Funds to
 Go On; Urges Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(U.S.)—

Continuation of its searching inquiry into "red" plots against the government will be sought by the special House committee on un-American activities.

Because of the sensational disclosures at recent hearings Chairman McCormack will ask the new Congress for an additional appropriation to carry on.

Hearings closed Saturday with the startling testimony that Communists planned to kidnap the President and cabinet members as a first move toward sovietizing the United States. Just previously, witnesses revealed Communist "boring from within" in the army and navy, and in organized labor.

The committee, meeting since last July in all parts of the country, has exhausted its original appropriation of \$35,000.

McCormack's group is speeding its report for submission to Congress within a week.

1 Ryt

100-179502-F

Chicago Herald & Examiner

1-3-35

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

RPK:TD

November 15, 1941

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. LADD

While talking with Mr. Foxworth concerning another matter, he referred to the inquiry which I had made of him relative to JOSEPH SPOLANSKI. You will recall that Mr. Tamm had requested that we check to see if [redacted] had any information to indicate that his outfit was employing Spolanski. Mr. Foxworth stated that he had checked with [redacted] and that [redacted] informed him [redacted] and Mr. Foxworth gained the impression that [redacted]

b7D

This information will supplement my memorandum of November 3, 1941, giving a brief resume of Spolanski's background.

Respectfully,

R. P. Kramer
R. P. Kramer

*No record found
a memo in files
11/28/41*

CH-17

52 DEC 15 1941

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 NOV 27 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAF:IS

15753

March 13, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~100-79502-X9~~
~~100-179502-X2~~
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant #
at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows:

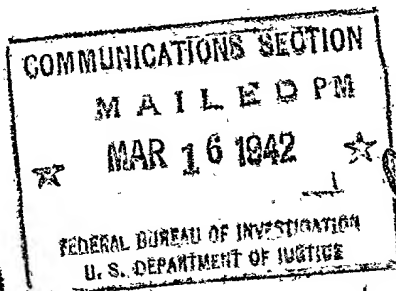
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October 29, 1941
November 25, 1941

These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

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9 APR 3 1942

Detroit

b2
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November 25, 1941.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Subject: Report on the Einheitsfront (Home front) Nazi.

45755

The Thursday meeting of the delegates to the Einheitsfront was very poorly attended. Of the 224 - I believe, there were not more than about 35 present. Even four of the directors were missing. Presiding was Mr. Schwarck. With him were Wannholt, Henry Johnk, and Baron. Moreover, the president of the Southside Branch, Henry Hannert was chiefly present in order to tell about his experience with the FBI which investigated him, asking his fellow workers and neighbors about his personal behavior but not seeing him personally.

This report of Mr. Hannert's started an avalanche of similar experience of other delegates. Warnholts as the legal adviser of the organization told them they didn't need to be afraid as long as they behave themselves according to the American laws, and he believes it is more or less intimidation to scare the members away from the Einheitsfront

The rest of the evening was devoted to the question how to raise money. The associated societies do not pay their capital tax, which is past due since January 1941. In the midst of the debate a young woman by the name of Mill Mueller, Forest Park, arose and reported about their bazaar which was held about two weeks ago, then stepped forward with an envelope in her hand and said "I wish it were more". It was \$350.00 in cash. Now the situation was saved because up to that moment the Einheitsfront had only \$3.00 collected for the evening.

The forthcoming news letter will be mailed to every Congressman and Senator in Washington. Warnholtz was called upon to address the delegates, but seemingly he was not in good form. He spoke of a few words about the criminality of the administration which tries to drive us into war. He handled a newspaper of the administration which I later found out was the early edition of the Friday morning Tribune, in which he read the article about the Dies Committee's raid on Homer Maerz' home. He said that a certain group is after the Einhetisfront is also responsible for this raid.

Mr. Bohn's Committee had rented the big hall of the Social Turner Hall for Friday night mass meeting. Due to the rain only about 50 or 60 people were present.

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*Letter to Chiv
3/13/42
Dorf*

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100-79606

MAY 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



DML:WGR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 28, 1941

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Quinn-Tamm _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

4:30 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

While talking telephonically with SAC Bugas of the Detroit Office, he mentioned that William Larson had called at the Detroit Office the other day and told Bugas confidentially that I had inquired of Larson when he was in Washington if he knew what Spolansky is doing in the Detroit area. Mr. Larson told Bugas that he was writing a letter to me regarding this matter, but he furnished the following information to Bugas.

Larson saw Jake Spolansky, at which time Spolansky tried to get some information from Larson and Cunningham who works for General Motors concerning Communistic activities. Larson indicated that they gave no information to Spolansky, but that he, Larson, tried to obtain some information from Spolansky during this conversation. Spolansky indicated to Larson that he was working for some organization in New York. He described the man for whom he works as some ex-Senator, ex-Representative, or some ex-politician, and that this man is in turn working for a group of Jewish people in New York. The name of Morgenthau came up during the conversation and Spolansky indicated to Larson that one of the sponsors of this group is Secretary Morgenthau, that he has made financial contributions to the organization.

Mr. Bugas stated that it has been learned by the Detroit Office that Spolansky is working for an individual named Minser (phonetic) in New York. Mr. Bugas stated that today Spolansky and an individual named Harvey Hansen, head of the K.K.K. in the Detroit area went to see Jim Cunningham of General Motors and showed Cunningham a letter that Spolansky had from the Dies Committee, authorizing Spolansky to conduct Communist investigations. Cunningham "pumped" Spolansky a little and found that the information that Spolansky gets on Communist activities, he is going to turn over to Minser in New York. Spolansky stated that Dies wanted any information he could get in order "to embarrass the President".

Mr. Bugas stated that Mr. Cunningham of General Motors called the Detroit Office and asked what he should do. He was told to attempt to obtain more information from Spolansky when he had the opportunity. Bugas stated that Mr. Larson is sending this information to me by letter, and he, Bugas, will confirm this conversation by a letter to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

CONS

9 JAN 26 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 22 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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3. Bogatich - Vincent -

13484 Keystone Ave.

Age 33 - 5'9" - 150 Lbs. in 1940.

45752

Is an active member of the Dodge Unit of the Communist Party and participates regularly in their meetings which lately have been held in the office of the Glos Ludowy, the Polish Communist newspaper with Karl Boutsch, Geo. Kristalsky, Anthony Nowakowski and others present. Vincent is employed at the Dodge Mfg. Co. and was a delegate to the Constitutional Committee Convention held June 29, 30 and July 1, 1939 at Grand Rapids, Mich. and Nowakowski was also a delegate to this convention. These Unit meetings have been held the latter part of 1939 at Glos Ludowy and also meet in the homes of party members.

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No. 3. ~~Micheff, Cross~~
~~Micheff, Cross~~

Alias Christopher Mitchell
Age - 40

426 Hendrie, Apt. 31.

45750

Is an old time Red in the Detroit District. Was one of the speakers at a committee meeting, held in the Carpathia Hall, June 8, 1933. Seen at various communist mass meetings and Red Halls. Is active in the foreign language groups. Was arrested in Highland Park, Mich., during the Briggs strike of the Highland Park plant, of Briggs. His mug number is 2496. He is a Bulgarian, a Communist agitator and a member of the District Committee of Dist. #7. Was in the picket line at the Motor Products Corp. strike on Jan. 16, 1936, together with Nat Canley and others. Was at the National Youth Day demonstration, held by the Mich. Youth Congress at the Belle Isle shell on May 30th, 1936. Is the editor of Samanie, the communist weekly in the Bulgarian & Macedonian languages. Teaches Lenin-ism and Marxism in the Workers School. He is a very fanatical bolshevik. He often tells the Comrades that his name is not Cross, but Christopher Mitchell. Managed to get employment in the Ford Motor Car Co. in early part of 1937 under an assumed name. Was present at the May Day demonstration held May 1, 1937, at Times Square Park under auspices of the Communist and Socialist Parties. Very active among the Bulgarian and Macedonian elements in Detroit and active in the communist Bulgarian Hall at 1343 E. Kirby Ave. Is a pal of Weinstein's and knows all the leaders of the Red meetings in the Ferry Hall also.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 MAY 11 1937

3 - Contd.

45751

Employed at the Clayton-Lambert Mfg. Co. 11111 French Rd. in July of 1937 and according to the Detroit News of July 27, 1937, 500 men staged a 6 hour sit-down strike at this plant because Micheff worked under the name of MICHEFF CROSS. The company promised to reinstate both of them. He is reported as Pres. of Local #212 UAWU. Was at the Art Institute on Sunday, Sept. 26th, 1937, when Earl Browder, Sec'y of the CP spoke on the labor movement today and the position of the Communists

Cross Micheff, attended the Mooney rally held June 11, 1939 in the State Fair Coliseum.

45746

3. ~~Parry, Thomas - alias Parrot, Parrie and Parrish -~~

Is an old time member of the Communist Party and active. Was employed at the Hudson Motor Car Co. in 1934 and was caught pasting Communist Party literature on bodies. Born in England, Jan. 2-1889 and received his second citizenship papers on 9-15-1918. Later was employed at the Motor Products Corp. in 1935. Was on the Committee that appeared before Mayor Murphy protesting the arrests of Reds at the Lemay Welfare station, March 17, 1934. He also acted as Chairman at the Mack Avenue Unemployed Council. Was employed at the Briggs Mack-Avenue plant. Is not married. He also appeared before the Mayor on Oct. 6, 1935, for permission to continue picketing at the Motor Products Strike with a committee composed of John Dailey, Fred Stockman, S. Sowinski, Elbert Stephens, Joseph Daylor, James Murdoch and Eugene Bordeaux. He was the secretary of the Motor Products strike committee. Has been a member of the C.P. for the past four (4) years from 1932. As the secretary of the strike committee, he was Daylor, went to Washington, D. C. to the National Labor Relations Board, where he met with Mr. Green, head of the AFL to get assistance in the pulling-out of the workers at the Motor Products strike after the AFL went in thru the picket lines established by Parry and his cohorts. He made a report on his investigations to the members of the strike, at a meeting held in the Carpathia Hall on Dec. 13, 1935. Went to Canada to the strike of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., and attempted to stop the workers from going in to work

and was arrested on Dec. 22nd, 1936, and put on a \$1,000.00 bond there. He was also reported as being employed by the Welfare Dept.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 MAY 11 1942
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in Detroit at the time he went over to Canada. He is a trouble-maker and absolutely no good. Claimed to have been employed at the Ford Motor Co. at one time. He is 5-5, 142 lbs. at this writing, Dec. 24th, 1936. Spoke at a meeting of the Bohn Aluminum strikers at the IAS Hall, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1937, and later that day paraded to the Bohn plant where there is a sit-down strike going on. Is still reported to be receiving welfare aid from the LeMay station, until Dec. 16, 1936/

Is an organizer for the UAWU, and organizer of the Ternstedt plant, and on Jan. 8, 1937 was the organizer in charge of the mass meeting held in the Martin Hall. Acted as Chairman of the UAWU Local #155 meeting, held in the ABC Hall on 1-22-37, where he accused the Detroit Police of planting hoodlums in the picket lines and blaming the throwing of gas bombs into the pickets. Was at Local #155 meeting at 2940 Mt. Elliott Ave. 2-5-37. He attended Local #155 meeting, held at 7949 Mack Ave. 2-4-37 and came to this meeting with a large bundle of leaflets for distribution at the Midland Steel and Motor Products. Acted as Chairman of the meeting of the UAWU, Feb. 12, 1937, at the ABD Hall of Local #155. At an election held by Local #155, he was elected president, Nat Ganley as recording secretary for 1937. Was chairman of the Local #155 meeting at the ABC Hall, March 26, 1937. In April he announced his resignation as Pres. claiming that he was a nervous wreck. In May of 1937 he appeared at Saginaw and Flint, Mich. as organizer thereof, replacing an organizer named Williams, organizing the GM plants there. Went to Windsor, Canada and became active in the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.

3 - contd.

45748

strike., where he was arrested for being a member of an unlawful assembly in connection with this strike and received a sentence of from three to six months. This occurred in the month of May, 1937.



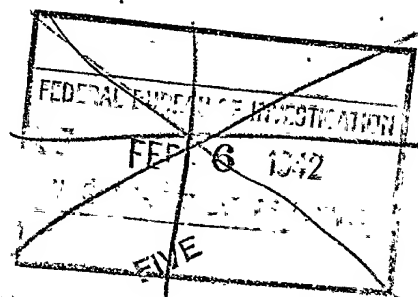
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1. - Parry, Thomas alias Parrot, Parrie and Parrisan

Arrested in May, 1937, in Windsor, Canada, for being a member
of an unlawful assembly and received a Sentence from 3 to 6
months.



February 10, 1942

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100-33083-130

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

ODA'DXM

~~100-179502-114~~
~~100-179502-125~~
Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted]
at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows:

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December 10, 1941

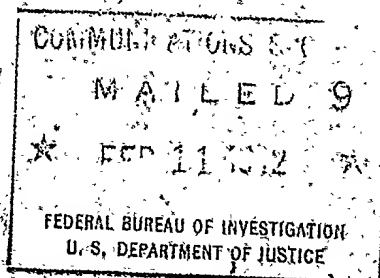
These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures

3 FEB 4 1942

Detroit Mich.
Dec. 10th. 1941.

[redacted]
A Nazi group who are becoming very active now, is the KOPLING SOCIETY. These people having A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 120 ACRES, WITHIN A VERY CLOSE DISTANCE TO THE SELFRIDGE AIR FIELD, outside Mt. Clemens.

Their meetings are very carefully planned, and they meet in small groups, two of their chief meeting places are however as follows:

LITTLE CAFE.--12601 GRATIOT AVE.
7209 E. JEFFERSON AVE.

They also hold meetings in their homes, and are very careful to see that too many do not attend the same meeting. They are having a drive now for new members, and their plans are kept pretty silent. Their chief topic is the forming of a solid group, and their respect for all of Hitler's policies, despite the fact that their printed literature is very carefully worded so not to violate the American form of Government. They toast to Hitler at their meetings, and are coming out to give all aid to the Anti-jewish drive that is to be carried on by the National Workers League, and other organizations that are going to sponsor the same movement. They also back up GERALD NIMROD, that has been out in the State making speeches, and are going to try selling some of his books.

The most active members and apparent directors of this group at the present time are as follows, in order of importance:

HANE LOUWIGI.-- 3036 SHERIDAN AVE. DETROIT MICH.
C. PATTERSON.-- 8014 YORKSHIRE AVE. DETROIT MICH.
THEODOR DIEWALD.-- 13044 ROSEMARY PL. DETROIT MICH.

Another very active group who seem to chiefly meet in private homes is called, THE WIENBUEGER SACHSON VERIEN.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

This group tho' small, are also very active, and are carrying out much the same policy, as the group above. The two most active members and apparent directors of this group are as follows:

GEORGE SCHOLE.-- 17450 BARLOW AVE. DETROIT MICH.
JOHN SCHINDLER.-- 564 GUTHRIE AVE. HAZEL PARK. MICH.

Two other groups are also getting active, and more information will follow on these They are:

MOTHERS OF AMERICA. A DANGEROUS GROUP HEADED BY ROSE FARMER.
GERMAN AMERICAN RELIEF SOCIETY. ALSO KNOWN BY ANOTHER NAME TO FOLLOW.

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Detroit
1/14/41

45745

No. *Joan*, JOAN - correct name *Ganley* - 1500 Taylor Ave. - Detroit, Mich.

*R
same*

Is the wife of Nat Ganley, notorious Red agitator. Is an organizer of the Food Workers Industrial Union and the Trade Union Unity League. Was employed in the Book-Cadillac Hotel as a glass washer and discharged to the Labor Board but was not reinstated to her job. Very active in the FWIU and sent the workers to 2419 Grand River Ave. to join up. Was arrested May 14th, 1936 for picketing in the meat strike. Attended the hearing at the Common Council chambers on May 22, 1936, where the CPOR attempted to have Commissioner Pickert ousted from office. Is an instructor in the Detroit People's School, 30 E. Forest, teaching Problems of the woman today on Wednesdays from 7 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., using the name of JOHANNA PORTER, Dec. 1936. Spoke at the CPOR meeting held March 22nd, 1937, in the basement of the Hofmann Bldg.

Conf with #

Acted as Recording Secretary at the CPOR meeting held on April 26th, 1937 at 310 Hofmann Bldg., where she read the minutes of the previous meeting. Was at the May Day demonstration, held May 1, 1937, at the Times Square Park where she sold Communist literature. She was there with her husband, Nat Ganley. She acted as Secretary of the Mich. Civil Rights Federation meeting held June 7, 1938 at 51 Sprout St., and is employed in the Civil Rights Federation Office. She is a member of Unit #6 of the Communist Party and also is a member of Local #155 of the UAWA-CIO.

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100-179502-X15

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 FEB 6 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FIVE *CP*

Detroit
12/14/41

No. 3. HULLE, WILLIAM - 1719 Clements Ave. - Detroit

45744

Was in the United Labor Conference and auto parade, held Oct. 6, 1935, driving his car - an Essex Sedan, 1935 Lic. X 13-121, in this parade and ending up in a pep meeting at the Deutschen Haus. Active in the Farmer-Labor Party and on April 19th, 1936, he attended a FLP meeting in the St. Andrews Hall - where Sugar acted as Chairman. Drives a Chevrolet Sedan, 1936 Lic. X 22-319. Was arrested in Windsor, Canada on June 10th, 1937, when visiting Thomas Parry, organizer of the UAWU sentenced to 6 months there on a charge of intimidation and union literature was found in their car that had not been declared to customs officers. He was there with Paul Dym of 160 E. Grand Blvd. another Communist and UAWU member and organizer. Hulle is 55 years old, and stated that he is financial secretary of a local and dis local. Attended the Lenin Memorial meeting at the Arena Gardens on Jan. 18, 1938, presided over by Earl Reno as Chairman. Attended the 10th State Communist Party Convention of the Communist Party May 14 and 15th, 1938 in the Finnish Hall. He is a member of the Plymouth Unit of the Communist Party. He is in charge of renting the Local #157, located at 51 Sproat St. and rented this hall to the New Era Youth Club for a dance held Jan. 1, 1939, which was gassed. He was in the office of the Special Investigation Squad in an attempt to identify 3 persons arrested, but wasn't at the affair when the gassing occurred, therefore, he could not identify anyone. Has a son, [redacted] who is a member of the Wonders Unit of the YCL and who is 23 years old. Has membership Book #6020, is a student and attended their meetings regularly, paying his dues.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 FEB 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Detroit
1-14/4

45743

No. 3. ~~SHUP~~ - Barney - 5616 Brooklyn Ave. - Detroit

Was named before the Dies Committee by Pat McCartney on November 17, 1938, as a member of the Communist Party and an ex-board member of UAWA Local #51, Plymouth Motor. Crump, with another Red named Peteray alias Peterie represented the Plymouth Unit of the Communist Party at a meeting on 9-3-1938 of the section council of Section #2 at 5702 Mitchell Avenue, where a Jew named Schaeffer acted as Chairman. Mrs. Crump was present at a meeting of the Section Council, Sec. #2 of the Communist Party held December 3, 1938, at 5702 Mitchell Avenue. His 1938 membership book number is #74930. His 1939 Communist Party membership book number is #101414. Attended a section #2 Communist Party membership at the ABC Hall on February 18, 1939, with Sam Sweet as Chairman.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
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Don
10-14-41

No. 3. Schaeffer, Don - "Blackjack Schaefer"

45742

Was chairman of the section council Sec #2 Communist Party meeting held at 5702 Mitchell Ave. on 9-3-1938 with 17 present., the units being represented were the Italian, Briggs, Chrysler, Fibre Unit from Local #205 and the Plymouth Unit. Schaeffer bawled out some of the members for being late., they being Peter Wallace, John Brandt and Tony Chircop alias Borg who stated that they attended a meeting in the rear of the Modern Book Shop at 2610 Clifford St. and Schaeffer stating, "Browder says, nothing comes before a unit or section council meeting and you members know that". Schaeffer also stated that he personally sells 150 copies of the Midwest Daily Record himself each week and also stated that a Communist School will be opened in the Film Hall in October, the fee \$1 per semester. He was proposed by Crump, a Red, to be elected as section organizer. Schaeffer further complained that he is not getting any co-operation from John Anderson and Nat Ganley in regard to raising money for the Midwest Daily Record and had talked to them several times about it.

Attended the section council of Sec. #2 - Communist Party meeting held on October 29, 1938, at 5702 Mitchell Ave. Attended a meeting of the James W. Ford Unit of Sec. #1 on May 31, 1938, at 9420 Oakland Ave. with Marie Jones, neogress as Chairman. He is active in the Fibre Local CIO #205. He is a committee man in this Local and employed there. Active in attending the secret meetings of the Communist Party at 936 W. Forest. He is employed at the Automotive Fibre Co. and was a former YCL member. He is 33 years old - 5-8 tall and weighs 165 lbs. He is a Jew, black curly hair, very dark complexion and is a "Wild Eyed Red".

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 FEB 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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15741

No. 3. Feldt, Orrin E. is 31 years of age -

The Detroit Free Press of Dec. 10, 1938, carried an article that Feldt and several others just returned from Spain after fighting with the Loyalists there. He was given a TB test just prior to his departure for Spain by Dr. Shafarman and the City of Detroit paid for same. Has two brothers who are active in the Communist Party here. Is a beneficiary in the insurance of Frank O. Peterson, killed while fighting for the Spanish Loyalists (Reds)., according to the Detroit Times of 1-6-1939., along with Fred, his brother and Tauno Sandsten of 2814 12th Street.

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100-79476
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
17 FEB 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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45738

No. 3. JONES, LLOYD T. - 6121 Malcolm - Detroit

His name was in the possession of Frank Petrak, AWW organization, who was arrested 4-9-1934 for passing out Communist literature near Motor Products Corp. Was formerly employed at the Hudson Motor Company. Is a member of Unit #9 of the Communist Party. His name and address was also found in Section #2 of the Communist Party at 3561 Belvidere, which was bombed September 6, 1935. He received a letter for a meeting on August 31, 1935. On December 30, 1935, he appeared at the City Hall with John Anderson, Red Miller and several others, demanding to see the Mayor in regard to the strikers being shoved around at the Motor Products strike. "Huddles" between Anderson and Red Miller and Jones took place in the corridor before they went in to see the Mayor together with Daylor, head of the strikers. He was Secretary of the A. F. of L. on Gladwin Ave. and is now one of the executives of the new UAW Union. He attended the convention of this union at South Bend, Indiana, on March, 1936.

He is on the district council of the United Auto Workers, A. F. of L. (May, 1936) Attended the conference of the Wayne County branch of the Farmer-Labor Party, April 19, 1936 at St. Andrew's Hall, where he stated - "The time has come to stand on our own feet, to run the government for and of the people instead of by and for the bankers. We have five elected delegates of the United Auto Workers District Council here today and we are glad to see the possibility of the working class getting together as a class and forming our own party.... Labor in Detroit has

been told "let's wait to see what Murphy's going to do", even though he broke the Briggs strike.... I say that this kind of union of labor

9 JUN 20 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 6 1936
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45739

No. 3. leaders, no matter who they are, should either die, get converted or move out of Detroit". Appeared at the Council chambers on May 22nd, 1936 at 11:00 A.M. where the Conference for the protection of civil rights sponsored a petition to oust commissioner Pickert from office. He made a long tirade against the Commissioner in regard to the Motor Products strike. Appeared at the East side branch meeting of the Farmer-Labor Party held June 9, 1936, at the Belgian Hall, and made a talk. Member of the County Committee, Farmer-labor party, Wayne County branch.

Spoke at the W.P.A. Local #830 meeting held at the Cass High School on July 1, 1936, where he spoke for about 3 minutes on the organizational drive in the auto industry. Is organizer of Motor Products No. 89 of the International Automobile Workers Union. Is a candidate on the FLP for Sheriff for the 1936 elections. Has a brother named James Jones who lives at 41 Pasadena Ave. Attended the FLP meeting of Branch #1, 11232 Charlevoix Ave. on October 27th, 1936, which was presided over by Jack Wilson. Was at the mass meeting of the UAWU in the IAS Hall, held Jan. 3, 1937 and later addressed the strikers at the Bohn plant. Is the union organizer of the UAWU of the Bohn plant and in charge of all union activities. Spoke at the Yemans Hall at a meeting of Murray Body, Bohn Aluminum and Jenks-Muir employees, Feb. 13, 1937, at 2:30 P.M. He spoke at the UAWU meeting held in the Ferry Hall on March 20, 1937, in an attempt to organize the negroes into the UAWU, and which later on was turned into a dance for the negroes to dance with the white girls there.

45740

No. 3. The Ferry Hall is a Communist Party Hall, used by the various Communist units. Is a close associate of Rob't Willis, a Deputy Sheriff, with whom he was active in the Motor Products strike. Attended the Mooney Rally, held in the State Fair Coliseum, June 11, 1939, and carried a flag in the "honor guard".

EPM:GAS

May 13, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-179502-132

100-74606-132

100-179502-132

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant # [redacted]
at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows:

b2
b7D

December 14, 1941,
(Lloyd T. Jones)

December 14, 1941,
(Robert Kanter)

These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 4

★ MAY 13 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COPIES DESTROYED 2/17/59

Detroit
12/14/41

35436

No.3. *h* ~~Kanter, Robert - alias Kanter - 12510 Laurel Ave.~~

sum
Active in the Cadillac Motor Car Strike in Jan. of 1937. Was reported as being employed there and the first one to sit down. Information obtained that he is a member of the Communist Party. Attended the UAW meeting held at Wayne U on Feb. 28, 1937, where no one could get in without a union paid-up card. Was arrested on April 14, 1937 at the Yale-Towne strike. Went out to the Ford plant on May 26th, 1937, with other agitators of the UAW and attempted to pass leaflets on Ford property, resulting in him getting beaten up. Was at the United Youth Day anti-war demonstration, held May 30th, 1937 at the Belle Isle Shell. Was at Camp Liberty on May 31st, 1937, when the Communist Party held an affair there and he drove to this camp with Clifford and Mary Jackson of 205 Morris Dr. Lansing, Mich. in their Chev. Sedan, 1937 Liv. F 12-157. On September 28th, 1937, Kanter was notified by Homer Martin that his services were not longer needed by the UAW as organizer. He was released.

any info #
The Detroit Free Press of 6-24-1939 stated that Kanter with Frankenstein, Walter Reuther, Alvin Stickle, Harold Juday, Tony Marinovich, Stella Michalek and Rob't Sentman have had their case of assault against the Ford Motor reinstated with Maurice Sugar as counsel.

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RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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BHW:GAS

February 4, 1942

RECORDED

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-179502-X33

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant # [redacted]
at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows.

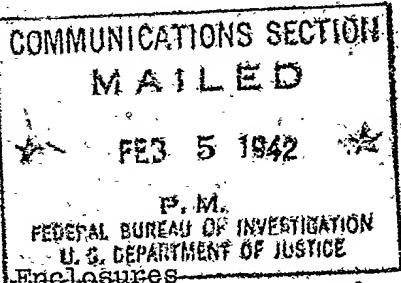
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December 9, 1941, Anderson, John	December 14, 1941, Kanter, Robert
December 9, 1941, Canby, NAT - alias Kaplan	December 14, 1941, JONES, LLOYD T.
December 9, 1941, Michoff, Cross	December 14, 1941, Feldt, Orrin E.
December 9, 1941, Parry, Thomas (F.B.)	December 14, 1941, Schaeffer, Don
December 9, 1941, Parry, Thomas (C.L.)	December 14, 1941, CRUMP, Barney
December 9, 1941, Bogatich - Vincent	December 14, 1941, HULME, WILLIAM

December 14, 1941, PORTER, JOAN
These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,



J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAY 20 1942

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Pittsburg, Pa.
Dec. 15, 1941

35434

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Dear Mr. E.A.T.

The attached 7 reports are from Suolanski
and is the continuation of [redacted]

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b7D

I have told [redacted] to not take all his stuff
but to look it over very carefully. That we are not so
much interested in the individuals history as we are
current events.

Allen.

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F. B. I.
DEC 15 1941

RECEIVED
F. B. I.
DEC 15 1941

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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3. ~~Larinovich, Irene - Alias Young - 6126 Tarnow Ave.~~

Recording Secretary of the West Side Local 174 - UAW-CIO, also
Delegate to the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Council,
CIO.

Appeared at the Local Hall on Tuesday, July 12, 1938 on the necessity
of demanding adequate relief for unemployed women auto workers. Notice
to this effect was published in the Northwest Daily Record of July 11th,
1938. She is a member of the Communist Party and attended the 10th
State Communist Party Convention, held in the Finnish Hall on May 14th
and 15, 1938. Believed to have been employed at the Ternstedt Plant.
Information taken from Karl Prussian, active Red agitator who was
arrested 1-26-1938 shows that Irene Young, Yeager, Rust and Hickerman
were members of the Section #3 of the CP in the Ternstedt Unit. She
and her family were given free TB tests by Dr. Shafarman and the City
of Detroit paid for same. She signed a letter of protest re:
the Police Dept. chasing away the pickets from in front of the German
Consulate on December 9, 1938. Was at the McKie banquet held
December 10, 1938, at the Martin Hall where she spoke and presented
McKie with a gift.

INDEXED

100-179502-X33
100-179502-X13

RECORDED

100-179502-X13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 FEB 6 1942

No. 3 - Ganley, NAT - Alias Kaplan -

1500 Taylor. Detroit

Is a charter member of the Communist Party, membership number 26768. He is of Jewish descent from New York City and came to Detroit to attempt to organize all the smaller industries, such as the Fur Workers Industrial Union, the Chicken Pickers Union and also the Sausage Workers Union. The Headquarters of this Union is located at 2419 Grand River Ave. Phone Cad. 2018., and he is responsible to the Central Executive Committee at New York City, only. He was picked up with Theodore Michilos and William Kaiser, both organizers who came here with Ganley to organize these small industries, on Nov. 22nd, 1934 and they were released.

Is a very active Communist agitator in this District. Manages to get in any and all strikes in a leading position, and in this way, helps organize these persons into the Communist Party.

He was at the Belle Isle shell on May 30, 1935, National Youth Day, which was held by the Mich. Youth Congress with a parade to the shell. Took an active part in the picket lines at the Crowley-Milner and J. L. Hudson department stores strike, and was also selling the A.F. of L. newspaper during this strike, the Labor News. Was at the United Labor Conference for Political

Action, meeting held Sept. 8th, 1935 at 4147 Cass Ave. Was in the picket line at the Motor Products Corp. strike on Jan 16th,

1936 and was seen by M. and M. Was brought in from the Finnish

Hall on November 4th, 1935, with Weinstone, George Morris and

Alice Kodis, Secretary to Weinstone for questioning in regard to

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12/9/41

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Ganley with #

3 MAY 19 1942

RECORDED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 6 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 3 - Ganley, Nat - Alias Kaplan - Continued

a leaflet which was distributed at the Naval Armory on Nov. 2nd, 1935. Was the Communist Party district organizer of Dist. #1, Boston, Mass. in 1931. Was the national organizer of the National Textile Workers Union in 1933. Was at the general membership meeting of the C.P. held in the Finn Hall on June 10th, 1936. Was to the Conference for the Protection of Civil Rights meeting held August 24th, 1936 at 55 Adelaide St. Was at the Arena Gardens Sept. 3rd, 1936, where the OPCR held a mass meeting to aid the Spanish Reds. Was at the MORR depot on Sept. 15th, 1936, when Browder came to Detroit and spoke at the Liberty Camp. Took an active part in the Midland Steel Strike, December 2, 1936 and is Secretary of the United Automobile Workers Union, Midland Steel local. Took a very active part in this strike and published the "Midland Flash", a Communist publication at the Finnish Hall and which was handed out to the strikers. Spoke at the Slovak Hall in re: This strike and associated with John Anderson, another active Red who caused this strike. His wife, Joan Porter, was employed as a glass washer at the Book Cadillac Hotel and used this alias on her job. Was fired for Communist activity. Nat is one of the shrewdest red agitators in this district and should be watched at every opportunity. He is also a teacher at the Detroit People's School, located at 30 E. Forest Ave., teaching Communism. (Dec. 1936)., English II and trade union problems on every Thursday from 8:45 to 10:15 P.M., and his wife is also an instructor on problems of the women today, teaching on Wednesdays. Attended the OPCR meeting 17 CPUR 11-3-36 4942 Aid the Spanish Democracy mass meeting, held in the Cass High School.

No. 3 - Ganley, Nat - alias Kaplan - Continued

35431

Dec. 7th, 1936. Took an active part in the strike at the Midland Steel and edited the Midland Flash., in Dec. of 1936. Used the alias of Nick Ganley.

He is taking an active part in all of the strikes in the City of Detroit, called by the UAWU. He is a member of Local #155 of the UAWU. Acted as recording secretary of Local #155 meeting held 1-22-37 in the ABC Hall where he stressed the importance of joining the UAWU. Was recording secretary of the UAWU meeting, held Feb. 12, 1937, at the ABC Hall and read the minutes of the preceeding meeting of Local #155 of which he is an active member with other Communists, who control this Local. Was Recording Secretary of the Local #155, meeting held in the ABC Hall, March 26, 1937. He was served by a deputy sheriff with contempt of court notices on March 24, 1937. Was at the May Day demonstration held May 1, 1937, at Times Square Park with his wife, Joann Porter, who was peddling Communist literature. Nat pulled the Square D strike and the Parke Davis strike in May of 1937. Attended the UAWA Convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., August 23, 1937, and was on the Constitutions Committee. Was parade chairman of the "Labor Day" parade, held in Detroit on Sept. 6th, 1937. Was at the CP meeting held on Sept. 26, 1937 in the Art Institute where Browder made the main speech on the labor movement today and the position of the Communists.

No. 3 - Ganley, Nat - alias Kaplan - Continued.

Active in the UAWA Houlding Council active for the Ainsworth Local. On Sept. 18th, 1935, Ganley lived at 2137 Hudson Ave. from which address he voted and on July 23, 1937, he voted from 984 W. Forest Ave., the home of Chris Nicholson, another Red. Attended the meeting of the Scottsboro Defense Committee on Dec. 7th, 1937, at the Plymouth Congregational Church with the Rev. Horace White, presiding. Ganley was there with his wife. Attended the Lenin memorial meeting in the Arena Gardens on Jan. 18th, 1938, presided over by Earl Reno. Was in the picket line which picketed the City Hall on March 30th, 1938, in protest of the police action at the Federal Screw strike. This was a UAW picket line. Attended the Greater Detroit District Council of the UAWA on June 22, 1938 at 51 Sprout St., and continually interrupted the resolution of a Mr. Robbins of the Socialist Party stating that "we, the members of the Communist Party were the makers of this union and by God, we can be the ones who will destroy it if the UAWA under Martin's leadership doesn't put those suspended officers back on the payroll." (referring to Martinex, Hall, Addan, Frankenstein and). John Anderson the Red was the Chairman of this meeting

Sent a telegram of congratulation to McKie where the Communist Party gave McKie a banquet at the Martin Hall on Dec. 10, 1938. Is a member of Unit #6 of the Communist Party and of the UAWA-CIO Local #155.

No. 3. Anderson, John - Lugg #48167

1750 Collingwood Ave. - Detroit -

Is a member of the IESA and also a member of the Communist Party. He worked at the Earnstedt Plant as a lathe hand. Speaks with an accent. He is 37 years old - 5'11" - 170 lbs. Is trying to obtain control of the IESA from Matt Smith and has recently been appointed to the Communist District Committee and also to the Communist District Bureau, the latter being the highest Communist body in a territorial district. He was suspended from the IESA with John Mack alias Wiseman. Was the leader of the Progressives and was a candidate for Governor on the Communist ticket in the 1934 election. Drove a Ford tudor, 1934 lic. Y-29-802 and was arrested by M and M on Oct. 17, 1934 for Invest of Immigration. Was born in Scotland. Was employed in the Ford Motor Car Co. during June, 1935 and drove his Ford Sedan, 1935 License #46203 in gate #10. Attended the Labor continuations conference held May 29th, 1935 at the Jericho Temple. Was at the Belle Isle Shell on May 30th, 1935, National Youth Day, where the Mich. Youth Congress held a parade and demonstration. Participated in the Sugar for Judges Auto parade held March 31, 1935 and drove his car in this parade. Attended the general membership meeting of the Communist Party held October 4, 1935, at the Finnish Hall. Was in the United Labor Conference auto parade held Oct. 6, 1935, and the mass meeting held in the Deutsches Haus. Was at the City Hall with the strikers of the Motor Products Corp. on Dec. 30th, 1935, demanding to see the Mayor and appeared to be the boss of the other men advising them what to do.

They were Red Miller, Lloyd Jones and others. He

Congress Against War and Fascism held in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1942

U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

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Copy - ref #

JUN 9 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, ILL. JAN 1942

U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

No. 3 - Anderson, John - Continued

3, 4 and 5, 1936. Is the IWO secretary of Dist. #7 and has been active in 1935 collecting the dues from the various units. He attended the Finnish Hall meeting where new members were inducted into the Communist Party, ending a three months drive, March 2, 1936. Drives a Ford Sedan, 1936 Liv. 44-295. On May 5, 1936, Anderson with Ganley, Red Mille, Zackler & Christenson attended MESA meeting of all the key men, shop stewards and industrial committees in the Schiller Hall. Homer Martin was also there and Anderson smashed Smith in the face at this meeting, claiming that the reason he won't affiliate the MESA to the UAWU is because he, Smith, won't have a job. Anderson was in the Soviet Union attending the Peace Conference and obtained leave of absence from the Ford Motor Car Co. returning two days late, thus losing his job. He was supposed to go to Scotland, but instead left for six months on leave from the shop and went to the USSR. He is a member of the County Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, Wayne County Branch. Appeared at the C. P. Convention of District #7 held June 20th, 1936 on Yemans St., Hamtramck, over the co-operative restaurant. Spoke at the mass meeting held by the UAWU in Chandler Park on July 9, 1936. He is a paid organizer of this new union, working under Frankenstein. Was at camp liberty on July 5, 1936, when Louis Budenz, editor of the Daily Worker spoke. Was there with his wife, who is also very active. Is now, July, 1936, reported as being employed at the Ternstedt Plant #18 under an assumed name and is very busy organizing the men into this new Union. He is not employed at Ternstedts, but is organizing the second shift in Plant

No. 3 - Anderson - John - Continued.

#13 for the UAWU. Attended the Farmer-Labor Party meeting held April 19, 1936 in St. Andrew's Hall. Called a meeting of former MESA men at the Old Madrid Cafe in Lafayette Bldg. on July 25, 1936 and used all the old MESA secretaries and other officials' names to induce these MESA men to come to the banquet where he, with Martin and Frankenstein spoke on organizing into the UAWU for all MESA men. Was at the Arena Gardens, Sept. 5, 1936, where the CPOR held a mass meeting to aid the Spanish Communists. Attended the election rally of the C.P. held at Olympia Oct. 27, 1936, where Browder, Foster Ford and Weinstone were the speakers. Driven Ford Sed. '36 Lic. 44-295. In Nov. 1936 he with Nat Ganley pulled a strike at the Midland Steel Co., and is active holding meetings in the Slovak Hall at Frontenac and Strong Avenues.

Spoke at the mass meeting of the Kelsoy-Heyes Wheel strikers in the Falcon Hall on Dec. 19th, 1936, where he said "I dare the Kelsoy management try and bring in strike-breakers into the plant", and that the small attendance at this meeting was excusable because most of the strikers were out buying Xmas presents. Spoke at the Germania Hall on Jan. 11, 1937 to the strikers of the Briggs Meldrum Plant and was introduced by Emil Masey, who is in charge of the strike. Spoke at the UAWU meeting of Briggs workers at the Carpathia Hall, Feb. 13, 1937, where he said he had been in Flint for the past week, that the Union had licked GM and that it will be a personal pleasure for him to help lick Briggs. He gave steel pigeons hold and said that the Lafayette Donato Investigation Commission will take care of them. Spoke at the UAWU meeting, Feb.

12, 1937, at the ABC Hall, Local #155. Spoke at the UAWU meeting of Local #155 held in the ABC Hall, 7949 Mack Ave. February 26th, 1937, where he said that Mathew Smith of the MESA had the tool & Die field all to himself and that he, Frankenstein and Merlin Bishop were assigned to organize these men into the UAWU.

Spoke at the UAW Local #155 meeting, held March 26, 1937, at the ABC Hall, 7949 Mack Ave. about the demands for the tool and die makers. Drives a T plane broughan, 1937 lic. S-20-316 and was at the May Day demonstration, held May 1, 1937, at the Times Square Park with his wife. This car is issued to R. M. McCarthy, 1431 Tenth Ave. Port Huron, Mich. Took an active part in the Peace Parade, held May 9th, 1937, and drove this car in this parade with his wife in it., ending up in a mass meeting at the Times Square Park. Was present at the General Membership meeting of the C. P. in the Finnish Hall on Oct. 10th, 1937, at 2:30 P.M. and brought \$26.00 in for the new Communist publication for the mid-west. Attended the reception for William Z. Foster in the French room of the Wolverine Hotel on Oct. 7th, 1937, at 8:00 P.M. Attended the Lenin memorial meeting on Jan. 18, 1938, presided over by Earl Reno at the Arena Gardens. Attended the 10th State Convention of the C.P. in the Finnish Hall on May 14 and 15, 1938. Was in the Labor Day Parade, Sept. 5, 1938, with his wife, CIO. Was Master of Ceremonies of the Bill McKie banquet held Dec. 10, 1938, at the Martin Hall and stated, as recorded by DeWitt Gilpin of the Midwest Daily Record issue of 12-13-1938 "there were many bouquets of red roses and other flowers for McKie. One came from the district office of the Communist Party and Chairman John Anderson brought down the house when he said: "Flowers to Bill from the flower of the working class".

35424

March 14, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant #
at Detroit, Michigan, dated as

b2
b7D

December 30, 1941
January 20, 1942
January 31, 1942
January 31, 1942.

b2
b7D

These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

INDEXED.

100-179502-X36
2/10/42 19567-X36
78606

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED PM

MAR 1 1942

ENCLOSURES
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover
Director

6 MAR 18 1942

U.S.

ENCL BEHIND FILE

1 ENCL.

Enclosures

December 2, 1942

157:30

WHA:DXM

MR. TAIN

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Nease.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Miss Gandy.....

In accordance with your recent request there are attached blind memoranda regarding Jacob Polansky's activities and connections and the efforts of Charles Price of the Ford Motor Company to secure information of a derogatory nature relative to the Du Pont family. It will be noted that the only data which could be located that pertains to the latter situation is contained in reports recently submitted by Confidential Informant [redacted]

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With reference to Lois P. Lauckner, little recent information is available, though she is apparently located at the present time in Detroit, Michigan, and is residing at the Palmetto Apartments. On October 15, 1942, she came to the Detroit Field Office and inquired if the FBI was responsible for her failure to secure employment in one of the plants there because of her previous difficulties with the FBI in New York City. She said she had been turned down by a number of different concerns in Detroit for no apparent reason. She was, of course, advised that the FBI had nothing whatever to do with recommending for or against her employment. (47-20853-70)

On October 28, 1942, she secured a job with the Ford Motor Company, but resigned on November 10, 1942, stating that she desired employment during day hours only. She was recognized while there by Ensign J. A. Wagner, U.S.N., who knew her previously in Battle Creek, Michigan. Her desirability as an employee at Ford's was questioned by the Army Air Corps. It is interesting to note that no letters of reference are contained in her personnel file at the Ford Motor Company, which is contrary to the general policy of that company. (47-20853-71)

100-174502-837

Mr. Tolson_____ In reports submitted by Confidential Informant [redacted] dated on November 7
Mr. E. A. Tamm_____ and November 11, 1942, it was indicated that Charles Price had requested him to
Mr. Clegg_____ assist in checking on Lois Lauckner. Price indicated that he was interested in
Mr. Glavin_____ finding out whether she ever called the FBI Office and, if so, who she called.
Mr. Ladd_____ According to the informant, Price said that he thought Harry Bennett of Ford's
Mr. Nichols_____ wanted to get this information relative to her activities and movements in general.
Mr. Rosen_____ reciprocate to SAC Bugas for some favors that he had apparently received.
Mr. Tracy_____ There is also attached a memorandum for the Attorney General regarding
Mr. Carson_____ Mr. Clegg's activities, which summarizes the available information pertaining to him
Mr. Coffey_____ since he entered the Army. This memorandum is merely informative and makes
Mr. Hendon_____ no request of the Attorney General for any action on his part as this matter
Mr. Kramer_____ is not of
Mr. McGuire_____ local nature.
Mr. Quinn Tamm_____ It is to be noted that a copy of this matter
Mr. Nease_____ may be given
Miss Gandy_____

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TALL

- 2 -

has been taken up with Colonel Bissell of G-2 by the Liaison Section, and arrangements have been made with him to have Pfaltzgraff removed from the Chicago area. According to information received from G-2 headquarters, Pfaltzgraff was in training in Chicago and has now been assigned to an office outside of that area, although the office to which he has been assigned is not known at the present time.

Respectfully,

D. H. Ladd

Attachments

VHA:AJB

TR. 11/28/42

157:32

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3.

Jacob Spolansky was born in Kieff, Russia fifty-one years ago and spent the early part of his life in that country. He attended high school in the City of Kieff for five and one-half years and then went to the University of Kieff for about two years. He next attended the University of Zurich, Switzerland for one year and came to the United States in 1909, continuing his studies in a Chicago law school for two more years. He became a naturalized citizen in 1915. Spolansky is said to be able to speak, read and write English, Russian and Hungarian; read and speak Croatian, Polish, Bulgarian and Serbian; and understand and speak fairly well German and Jewish.

From 1911 to 1915 he worked for one H. Friend in Chicago as a salesman, and from 1915 to 1917 he represented a number of newspapers in the advertising business in the same city. During 1917 and 1918 he is said to have operated a Chicago newspaper and assisted the Federal Reserve Division in conducting liberty loan drives. In April, 1918, he secured a position with the Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army in Chicago and remained with that organization until July 1, 1919 when he went to work for the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois as an investigator. He held the latter position until July 18, 1919, when he resigned to accept a position in the Bureau of Investigation and devoted his time exclusively to the investigation of Bolsheviki and other radical activities in the Chicago area. He resigned from this position effective March 7, 1924.

(67-19889) 100-179502-X37

Immediately after leaving the Department of Justice a series of articles appeared under Spolansky's name in the Chicago Daily News. These had to do with "Red" activities and inferred that the Department of Justice had just completed an exhaustive investigation of the situation and had released the results to the papers, which was not true. At the time these stories appeared, it was very (but many) that Spolansky had used material which had come into his possession as an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation.

EXHIBIT 100-179502-X8

On February 7, 1924, an article appeared in the Chicago Daily News entitled "Hunt \$250,000.00 Smuggled Jewels Here", which contained information apparently furnished by Spolansky. He had obtained this information while employed by the Bureau of Investigation in connection with his investigative activities in that particular case. Spolansky stated that he was not responsible for divulging the information contained in the newspaper article, but according to information received at that time, he seemed to be the only person in a position to give out these data. He was, of course, employed by the newspaper which ran the story at the time it was published. In addition to his literary efforts through the Chicago Daily News, he also wrote a book entitled "Red Trail in America."

(67-1989-5)

On _____ Since leaving the Department of Justice in 1924 Spolansky has been associated with many organizations and concerns chiefly in an investigative capacity. Some of the concerns for which he has worked include the Corporation Library Company, which was doing undercover work for various large corporations and around Detroit; The National Clay Products Industries Association of

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Chicago; the National Metal Trades Association; and the Chrysler Corporation. From 1934 to 1938 he was an investigator for the Sheriff's Office at Detroit, Michigan and has also worked for the Dies Committee and several privately financed groups. In connection with his various investigative endeavors, Spolansky has used his uncle, Captain Wake Mills of the Chicago Police Department, and Harry Neculiac of the Detroit Police Department as sources of information. 8

In 1935 the General Motors Corporation paid Spolansky \$200.00, and during the first seven months of 1936 he received \$230.00 from the same source. According to an article in the New York Times of February 16, 1937, these payments were for services reportedly rendered as a "labor spy". It was stated that this information had been brought out by the La Follette Committee, which claimed to have wiped out this practice on the part of the General Motors Corporation. 8

(62-45179-165X1)

On October 12, 1938, Spolansky testified before the Dies Committee in Detroit, Michigan and on October 18, 1938 he again testified before this Committee in Washington, D. C. During his testimony he stated that he had worked for the Department of Justice for six years and the remainder of his statements concerned Communist and other radical activities in general and mentioned several alleged Communists specifically. According to Spolansky, as quoted in the press, he would be discharged by the Detroit Sheriff's Office where he was then employed as a result of his testimony. He stated that this action would be taken because of his "speaking against labor" and added that Labor's Nonpartisan League in Detroit had demanded his dismissal when he first aired his views there. 4

(Dies Committee Volume 2, page 1311 and 1344; 61-7582-28X)

Shortly after Spolansky appeared before the Dies Committee he was in fact dismissed by the Detroit Sheriff's Office. The Daily Worker of December 10, 1938, reported that at the time Spolansky was dismissed a warrant was sworn out charging him with obtaining \$20.00 under false pretenses from a tavern operator on the promise that he would assist him in getting a liquor license. Spolansky was arrested on this charge but its final outcome is not known. 4

(61-7582-37X2)

From February, 1939, to August, 1939, Spolansky worked for Gerald L. K. Smith as a collector and investigator. According to his own statements, this employment resulted from Spolansky's previous activities in investigating Communism and he accepted the job at Smith's request. The employment was not on a permanent basis and the only agreement between Spolansky and Smith was an oral one. According to Spolansky he left Smith when he learned that he was anti-Jewish, anti-Administration, selfish, insincere, and generally no good. He received \$150.00 in pay from Smith and an additional \$350.00, which he has claimed was due him, he has never received but has not felt it advisable to bring suit. 5

(62-43818-93)

In November, 1939, it was reported that Spolansky was working as a special investigator for Judge Homer Ferguson, who was at that time inquiring into charges of police graft in Detroit, Michigan. Home

(61-7590-244)

Spolansky ran for Sheriff of Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan on the Republican ticket in the Primary Election held in September, 1940. In his campaign literature he played up his activities in combating Communism and other radical elements and stressed the bad vice and radical conditions in Detroit, severely criticizing the then incumbents in public office for these conditions. 8

(94-4-4534-3)

In the latter part of 1940 Spolansky started working for George Mintzor of the American Jewish Committee in New York City and has maintained this connection ever since. He has investigated various matters for this organization and has allegedly furnished it with considerable information. One of the reports made by Spolansky in this connection was dated in July, 1941, and concerned an allegation that newly ordained and unassigned Lutheran ministers were being recruited by the Nazis for assignments of an anti-Semitic nature. 6

(62-49059-34 and 100-21759-2)

During 1941 Spolansky and Nicholas Salowich, the Detroit attorney who drew up an appeal for Max Stephan who has been sentenced to death for treason, unsuccessfully attempted to organize a Detroit branch of the Nonsectarian League for Americanism, the headquarters of which were in Chicago. Spolansky was the brother-in-law of Harry Meculiac of the Detroit Police Department, who has previously been mentioned as one of Spolansky's probable sources of information. 8

(62-49059-34)
In the Fall of 1941 information was received that Spolansky was traveling back and forth between Windsor, Canada and Detroit, Michigan as well as other American cities and was possibly working on behalf of the British as a labor agent. This allegation has not been confirmed through any other sources. 7

(62-49059-34)

In November, 1941, Spolansky allegedly exhibited a letter in Detroit in which Congressman Dies authorized him to make Communist investigations. Spolansky reportedly stated that Dies wanted to secure such information to "embarrass the President". In January, 1942, he was said to be assisting Harry J. Pfaltzgraff of the Dies Committee in investigating the National Workers League in Detroit and other matters, particularly Communism. He is understood to have assisted in making preparations for Dies Committee investigators to raid the meeting places of several German organizations and the home of at least one individual. 4

(100-53950-20X and 61-10827-1)

In March, 1942, it was alleged that Communist Party activity in the Sojourner Truth Project was going on very actively and was being investigated by the Dies Committee through Spolansky. It was stated that Spolansky had been trying hard to get the Ku-Klux Klan to commit itself on the subject of the Sojourner Truth Project but had been bluntly told that the Klan had nothing whatever to do with it. 4

(61-4266-133)

Spolansky was making up a long account of the activities of the National Workers League in Detroit for the Dies Committee and Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department in April, 1942, according to information received from a reliable source. This report was said to be built up and somewhat exaggerated but not very bad from the standpoint of pro-Axis sympathy. 4

(100-73511-141)

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(100-
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On May 13, 1942, it was reported that Spolansky had received orders from the Anti-Defamation League and the Jewish Anti-Nazi League of New York City to get out and procure some evidence on Gerald L. K. Smith as he had claimed that he could, or he would be dropped from the pay roll. He was reportedly being paid \$100.00 a week in this connection and the orders were a result of his failure to produce. At the same time Spolansky was working for the Dies Committee and had allegedly received instructions from it to the effect that he should not try to build up a case on Smith.

(62-43818-99)

Also during May, 1942, Spolansky is understood to have done some work for Ellis Aronsen, a Department of Justice attorney who was reportedly investigating the National Workers League, to secure information for presentation to a Federal Grand Jury.

(100-53950-31)

About this time it was reported that Spolansky was calling up all of the people that he knew who were ever connected with the National Workers League in any way and telling them that the Grand Jury was to question them beginning May 25, 1942. He told these individuals that he would like to help them out beforehand and if they would let him talk to them first, he would tell them what answers they should give. It was stated that he was using tactics which amounted to blackmail and that these were resented by some of the persons whom he contacted, who told him that they would testify before a Grand Jury but they did not like his attitude. In view of his actions in this respect, a number of persons allegedly gave him wrong information purposely.

(100-73511-148)

A report received in June, 1942, indicated that one Birkhead (possibly the Reverend L. M. Birkhead of Friends of Democracy) and his friends planned through Spolansky and others to plant machine guns and ammunition in the homes of certain persons in Detroit. The conspirators were then allegedly to tip off the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the homes it was thought would be raided. After the raid it was planned that it would be learned that the occupants of these houses were followers of Gerald L. K. Smith, Henry Ford, Harry Bennett, Father Coughlin and others. It was stated that Spolansky was operating on a very vicious basis because he was mad at Smith for not giving him a job and angry at the Ford Motor Company where he had not been able to secure employment. Gerald L. K. Smith reportedly told the same story to another individual and said that he believed Spolansky was engineering the whole plot to discredit Ford, Lindbergh, Coughlin, Smith, Harry Bennett and all the leaders of the community.

(62-43818-100)

Another report received in June of 1942 was to the effect that Spolansky had distributed a list of alleged Nazis to various agencies and attorneys in the State of Michigan. It was said that this list was not authoritative at all but merely consisted of a group of names which he had acquired from a White Russian woman in Pontiac, Michigan. She had reportedly gathered a list of names of foreign born Republicans whom she had met during her assignment as head of the Foreign Born Republican Headquarters during the 1940 election. To these names Spolansky was said to have added the names contained on a list which he had received from Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department, and these two lists combined

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constituted the list circulated by Spolansky as containing the names of Nazis. It was also stated that there was no evidence that the individuals whose names were on this list were actually pro-Nazi but they were individuals of foreign birth.

(100-73511-147)

During the first week of July, 1942, it was stated that Spolansky was watching the movements of the Esperanto Association of North America closely. This organization held a convention in Detroit during the first few days of July and Spolansky reportedly stated that he was being pushed very hard to get information for his uncle, Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department, and the Anti-Defamation League.

(100-3-12-388)

On July 24, 1942, it was alleged that Spolansky was again cooperating with Gerald L. K. Smith either from a standpoint of getting additional information from him or for the purpose of accepting a job as a promoter of a party then being started by Smith. An individual who knows Spolansky well was quoted as saying, "Spolansky may in the end double-cross the Dies Committee and the Anti-Defamation League."

(100-3-12-232)

Nicholas Salowich, who has previously been mentioned, was reportedly using Spolansky as an investigator in August, 1942, and had him mixed up with a scandal concerning the Eckert and Becker Brewery. Details of this scandal are not available, but Salowich's law partner was said to be president of the brewery.

(39-1150-308)

On October 9, 1942, it was alleged that Spolansky had offered Gerald L. K. Smith's former manager \$2,000.00 if he would give all of the information in his possession to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to "burn" Smith.

On November 11, 1942, it was reported that Spolansky had returned to Detroit from Chicago after having assisted Harry J. Pfaltzgraff in compiling a report on Gerald L. K. Smith for the Dies Committee. Pfaltzgraff is a former Dies Committee investigator who is presently serving in the United States Army but who secured a furlough to handle this assignment for the Dies Committee. At the time this report was received it was also stated that Spolansky had very recently stated that he had been assigned to investigate Father Coughlin and was going to interview him and his manager.

(Report of C.I. dated 11/11/42)

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WHA:rb
11/28/42

MEMORANDUM

RE: CHARLES PRICE

15737

Charles Price is employed as an investigator by Harry Bennett, General Manager for Henry Ford. On November 7, 1942, it was reported Price was in connection with his employment with the Ford Motor Company making an effort to secure information of a derogatory nature concerning the Du Pont family of Wilmington, Delaware. In this connection it was stated that an attempt was being made to show that the Du Ponts had heavily backed the Anti-Defamation League and the Anti-Nazi League in a financial way.

According to the informant, Price had determined that a Washington newspaperman maintains in his home a complete file including a definite record of some of the Du Pont's alleged shortcomings. Price has reportedly determined the location of the files in this house and is said to have evolved a plan whereby the servants could be gotten away from the premises and access gained to the material in question. (Report of Confidential Informant [] dated Nov. 7, 1942)

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Tolson _____
A. A. Tamm _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffey _____
Hendon _____
Kramer _____
McGuire _____
Tamm _____

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FIVE

CCM:GAS

March 14, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic
copies of reports of Bureau Confidential Informant # [redacted]
at Detroit Michigan, dated as follows:

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December 30, 1941
January 20, 1942
January 31, 1942
January 31, 1942.

These reports have been and are being obtained from a
strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis
of the information contained therein should be made in an
extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal
the source of the information or the possible identity of the
informant. The substance of this material should not be dis-
closed to any individual or organization outside of the Bureau.

You are instructed to give the contents of these
reports consideration and to conduct the appropriate investiga-
tion in those instances where you feel the reported material
or the reported material along with information already avail-
able to your office warrants the same.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

Detroit 136

Jan. 9th, 1943

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15729

J. Wolfe of the F. B. I., arrived at [redacted] house, Thursday afternoon, at 5 p.m. Jan. 7th, 1943, as he said he would earlier in the week, per previous report. He brought [redacted] with him by the name of [redacted]

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When Wolf and [redacted] arrived, [redacted] was not yet home, as he had to work overtime, but another man was there by the name of Peter Chambers, who had come over to [redacted] to get some butter that had been sent in from the country.

[redacted] came in about 10 min. later however, and took Wolf and [redacted] into a back room that he uses for an office. He then ask Wolf, what he could do for him this time, and Wolf replied that he had come to see about a new organization known as the United Sons of America.

[redacted] very rapidly came back with the retort, that Wolf surely had seen the Creed of this outfit that he had given to Spolanski just last week. Wolf immediately replied that he HAD seen this and that Spolanski had said it was a very Anti-Semitic organization, and really just the old K.K.K. under another name. [redacted] again came back rapidly with the statement that Wolf should have been quick enough to make photostats of this Creed, as it was the last one he had. Wolf replied, THAT THEY HAD MADE FOUR OR FIVE PHOTOSTATS of it when it was in the office.

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THREE YEARS THE THINGS THAT [redacted] WAS TRYING TO FIND OUT TO SHOW HIM DEFINITELY THAT THE F.B.I. WAS WORKING WITH SPOLANSKI AS IT HAD BEEN FORMERLY RUMORED THAT SPOLANSKI WAS IN BAD WITH THE BUREAU, BUT [redacted] WAS VERY POSITIVE THAT SPOLANSKI WAS STILL PLAYING WITH HIS SELF TRYING TO SET UP THERE. IN OTHER WORDS [redacted] HAD PURPOSELY SET THIS UP TO ASCHAMBERSELF THAT SPOLANSKI WAS PLAYING BOTH ENDS, AND WOLF ANSWERED THESE QUESTIONS VERY NICELY.

b7D

Wolf went on to state that Spolanski was working on the Jewish angle and had informed the Bureau that [redacted] was well up in this organization. He then introduced [redacted] and said that [redacted] was over here to find out if there was any organization in Canada, known as the K.K.K., and if it was connected with the Klan over here in any way.

[redacted] then spoke up and said that a judge in Vancouver had sentenced three Canadian youths to prison for life, for killing a Jew there during some trouble, and that the judge had received, a couple of letters from Windsor Ont. threatening his life for this, and that the letters had been signed K.K.K.. He said his only purpose in being here was to determine whether such a thing existed over in Canada or not. He received the answer that it would be impossible for there to be such an organization over there, as to the very nature and Creed of the F.I.K., being American only. [redacted] told him that he was no longer connected with that group, but that he was positive it could not be possible for anyone over there to belong to a Klan, and it must be the work of some Crank, that wanted to remain anonymous.

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Wolf then continued the conversation almost entirely on the Jewish question, and about the reports Jake had in his possession relative to all this matter. It then drifted to conversation and discussion of personal ideas, and it seems that [redacted] learned more than Wolf.

[redacted] apparently got a big kick out of the way the questioning went, and said to Burger "I see you have your own way of carrying on your own investigations, quite successfully", and here he laughed and looked at Wolf, who did not make any reply.

Spolanski had mentioned last week that he was going to see Ed R- [redacted] of the F.B.I., and this was confirmed, as well as the fact Wolf was also present when Spolanski was up there. This he mentioned was on two different occasions. Spolanski was running true to form, and turned over the Creed as was expected he would.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 11 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 FEB 25 1943

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Detroit Mich.

Jan. 14, 1943

15724

Confirming our telephone conversation, re Spolanski, and his coming tri. to Washington.

It appears that Pfaltzgraff found out in some way that the local F.B.I. office was responsible for his transfer to Springfield Ill., from Chicago, and he has contacted Spolanski, as well as the Committee, to see if something could be done about it.

Spolanski claims that he is going to Washington, to see Ferguson the new Senator from Mich., and from here try to get to Vandenberg, the Senior Senator, and try to get an investigation started on the local F.B.I. office to see why this transfer had been made, and just how they were able to accomplish it. He has made investigations for Ferguson in the past, when Ferguson was conducting his Grand Jury investigation into local Politics, and was told that Ferguson would always have an open door for him, when he went to Washington. He can no doubt get into this office as he has been very friendly with Ferguson in the past. He also intimates this is on the suggestion of the Dies Committee, and that they also were going to use their influence to see what this was all about. He was not sure whether it was Bugas, that done this, or whether it was Ross using Bugas' name.

Spolanski said that he was sitting in the Bureau office, talking to Ross, when Ross suddenly asked him, where Pfaltzgraff was. He replied that he did not know for sure, but that he assumed he was in Chicago.

Ross replied, that Pfaltzgraff certainly was not, because he had just talked to him on the phone, and Pfaltzgraff was in Detroit. Ross intimated that Spolanski had known about this, but had evaded the question.

That apparently happened, Pfaltzgraff had arrived in Detroit, without any previous notice, and had called Spolanski at his home, and learned that he was out, and had then called Ross.

To sum up the conversation briefly, between Ross and Spolanski, as told by Spolanski, he had been called up by Ross, in reference to the Jewish situation, and had spent some 1 1/2 hours up here talking on this subject, and explaining how he was getting a large amount of information relative to an anti-semitic campaign, which he was asked to turn over to Ross, that he says Ross knows of his other connections. He also turned over to Ross, information that he had received, showing that the Black Legion was again in full force and operating strongly in Detroit Mich.

Spolanski was given this information, by a man named Finley or (Finley), who is connected up here in the Traffic Court. Finley, however is very much like Spolanski, inso much that he likes to manufacture ideas, to cause excitement, and possibly get themselves a job reporting on it. Finley however did belong to the old Black Legion himself, and naturally Spolanski believed this story to be true. Finley however belonged to everything, including, Black Legion, K.K.K., Political Club, and is now trying to get into the United Sons of America, but everyone in here is wise to him, and he will not get very far in this direction. (He is a bit wild and erratic, in his ideas, and one of the old time 'Chiselers'.)

References have always been made about the existence of the Black Legion, as it included a number of wild-eyed radicals, who chose to band with Socialists, and they keep this story alive as much as possible. It will perhaps always be present among some of these people, but as far as there is no evidence of there being any strength to this movement, as of today. Have checked through some of its old members, and they had a thorough scare, that most of them will always sponsor anything, that is supposed to be mysterious, and under the guise of 'Saviours of America, etc., To use the vernacular, they were mostly a bunch of 'Green-Palists, and as times dangerous.

Pfaltzgraff's address as of first of year, Springfield, Ill.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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60 MAR 1 1943

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



FLW:TD
4:30 PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Jacob Spolanski

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Based upon the information contained in the report of
*Confidential Informant [] dated January 9, 1943, and pur-
suant to your instructions, I telephoned SAC Bugas of the Detroit
Office requesting that a letter be directed to the Bureau immedi-
ately setting forth in detail the exact nature of the contacts
which Agents of that office have had or have at the present time
with the captioned individual.

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Mr. Bugas stated that this would be done at once.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
F. L. Welch



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FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:LHH
Call: 11:30 AM
Transcribed: 3:25 PM

January 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JAKE SPOLANSKI

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

SAC Bugas of the Detroit Field Division called at this time and submitted the following information concerning this individual:

On January 22nd, Special Agent Wolfe of the Detroit Office was telephonically contacted by an individual named [redacted] (phonetic), who is of the [redacted] in Detroit and who has been acting as a confidential informant of the Detroit Office on a couple cases. In talking with Wolfe, he informed that recently he had been in contact with Spolanski and on several occasions Spolanski made the remark, "I'm going to get those god damn guys at the FBI in Detroit." [redacted] advised further that he had been introduced to an individual named Harry Phsaltzgraf, former investigator connected with the Dies Committee and who was in Detroit during the course of the investigation of the National Workers, and that he and Phsaltzgraf had become quite friendly, having [redacted] and Phsaltzgraf had solicited his assistance in various investigations throughout Detroit.

[redacted] further stated that Spolanski has advised him [redacted] that he was of the opinion that someone in the FBI at Detroit had been instrumental in having Phsaltzgraf removed from the Chicago area, while he was working for G-2. [redacted] said that Phsaltzgraf was very bitter toward the FBI in Detroit, and [redacted] was of the opinion that Spolanski was a very close friend of Phsaltzgraf and might bear this attitude toward the FBI for the FBI's alleged participation in having Phsaltzgraf removed from Chicago.

Spolanski has also made the remark that the Detroit Office of the FBI had consistently hindered Phsaltzgraf and himself in their work as Dies Committee investigators. [redacted] stated that during the course of one of his conversations with Spolanski, Spolanski admitted the fact that he had contacted Special Agent Ross of the Detroit Office relative to the investigation being conducted by the Dies Committee and the FBI concerning Gerald L. C. Smith. Spolanski attempted to elicit information concerning the investigation of Smith, with negative results, and felt animosity toward Ross for refusing to give him such information.

Spolanski advised [redacted] that he intended to go to Washington the weekend of the 16th of January, that he had already made an appointment



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to see Senator Ferguson and he was going to endeavor to see Senator Vandenberg; Spolanski had been unable to go to Washington at this time due to the illness of his daughter, that he intends to go to Washington sometime after January 25th with the express purpose of contacting Ferguson in an attempt to get Ferguson's aid in bringing some embarrassment to the Detroit Office of the FBI

Mr. Bugas stated that Mr. Welsh of the Bureau had contacted him asking that that office submit to the Bureau a letter containing information relative to any connection with Spolanski and to keep the Bureau currently advised in this regard.

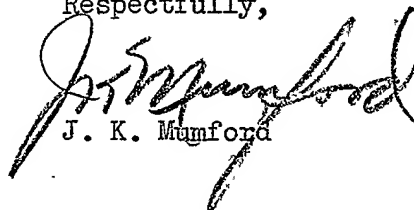
Mr. Bugas further advised that it was apparent that the Bureau had a number of confidential informants reporting on the Detroit Office and they in turn have had to write numerous reports on the information submitted by the informants. I informed Mr. Bugas that there was nothing necessarily critical about the allegations reported to the Bureau, that it is the Bureau's desire to know the true facts, mostly to evaluate the informant.

He advised me that they could usually judge from the information which the informant submitted just who was sending such information to the Bureau, and I informed him that in those instances where they knew who the informant had been, that Office should in no way attempt to contact that informant in view of the fact that the Director has made the specific request that the Field keep away from these informants.

Mr. Bugas informed me that he would like to interview the informant in this case, and I advised him to wait until he had heard further from the Bureau in this regard.

Also in regard to Mr. Bugas' suggestion that he get in touch with Senator Ferguson, who is a friend of his, before Spolanski does, I informed him that he would be advised as to the Bureau's desire in this instance.

Respectfully,



J. K. Mumford

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CCM:sb

January 27, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKI

In accordance with your request, SAC Bugas at Detroit was contacted regarding the relationship between the above named individual and the Detroit Office. You will recall that Bureau informant [redacted] frequently reports information which tends to reflect that Spolanski is contacted by Agents of the Detroit Office and that he sometimes has a mutual interest in certain subject matters along with the Detroit Office.

b2
b7D

In this connection, Bugas has advised that he, personally, has had no contact with Spolanski within the past year. He stated, however, that Spolanski has had contacts with Agents of the Detroit Office, namely Special Agent R. T. Ross and Special Agent Charles M. Solomon within the past few months.

He states that the contacts with Agent Ross have been of Spolanski's own volition. Approximately three months ago, Spolanski, after having telephoned Ross, appeared at the Detroit Office and furnished a carbon copy of a type-written letter from a certain Rumanian priest to a Congressman in the case entitled "The Free Rumanian Movement, et al; Registration Act; Voorhis Act."

Bugas informed that within the past few weeks, Spolanski made another appointment with Agent Ross at the Detroit Office, at which time he furnished a copy of his own report of an interview he had had with Hubert Lucker, a close affiliate of Gerald L.K. Smith. He states that the only other contact had by Agent Ross with Spolanski of recent date was a chance meeting in a local restaurant, at which time Spolanski handed a report to Ross without comment, which he, Spolanski, had prepared in connection with a contact he had had with Father Charles E. Coughlin.

Bugas states that the last contact Special Agent Solomon had with Spolanski was approximately August 1942, in connection with the case entitled "Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, with aliases, Espionage."

RECORDED

100-179502-6

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
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AND STAMPS

Bugas states that Spolanski is not promiscuously contacted by Agents of the Detroit Office, nor is any encouragement given to Agents to contact

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Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 2 -

him for any reason whatsoever in view of his background which is well known to himself and the Detroit Office.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
Detroit - Michigan
January 20, 1943

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Mr. Welch of the Bureau on January 16, 1943, relative to the inquiries by Mr. Welch as to the contacts of this office with JACOB SPOLANSKY who is well-known to the Bureau and to the Detroit Field Office.

This is to advise you that I, personally, have had no contacts with JACOB SPOLANSKY within the past year or more. However, SPOLANSKY has had some contacts with Agents of this office, especially Special Agent (A) Robert T. Ross and Special Agent Charles M. Solomon within the past few months.

In reference to the contacts with Special Agent (A) Ross, these contacts by SPOLANSKY were of his own volition. He called Agent Ross on the telephone about three months ago and said that he had some information to furnish and shortly thereafter did appear at the Detroit Field Office and furnished a carbon copy of a typewritten letter from a certain Roumanian priest to congressmen in connection with a case entitled, "The Free Romanian Movement, Et Al; Registration Act and Voorhis Act."

Within a few weeks thereafter, SPOLANSKY again made an appointment to see Agent Ross at the Detroit Field Office and at that time furnished to him a copy of SPOLANSKY'S report of an interview which SPOLANSKY had with HUBERT LUCKER, closely affiliated with Gerald L. K. Smith. Thereafter, Agent Ross had only one contact with SPOLANSKY and that was at a chance meeting between the two in a local restaurant at which time SPOLANSKY handed to Agent Ross, without comment, a report which he had previously stated he had prepared in connection with a contact he had had with Reverend Father Charles E. Coughlin.

FOR DEFENSE

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AND STAMPS

DEFERRED RECORDING

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Letter to Director
From SAC Detroit

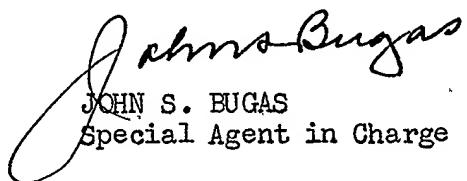
January 20, 1943

The last contact Special Agent Charles M. Solomon had with SPOLANSKY was approximately August of 1942 in connection with case entitled "ANASTASE A. ~~VON~~SIATSKY, with aliases - ESPIONAGE."

SPOLANSKY is not permiscuously contacted by Agents of this office. As a matter of fact, he is not known to most of the Agents assigned to this office and no encouragement is given to Agents to contact him for any reason whatsoever, inasmuch as his background and activities are well known to me, as well as to Special Agent Ross.

However, in order to determine current activities of SPOLANSKY, Agent Ross has, more or less, "spot checked" him from time to time by conferring with him as set out above in order that this office might be cognizant of this person's present and current activities.

Very truly yours,


JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

RTR:FPC

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan

February 9 - 1943

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank Welch

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a telephonic communication had today between Mr. Welch and Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert T. Ross, relative to any association known to this office between JACOB SPOLANSKY and ELLIS ARONSON, Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

Please be advised that during the course of this investigation made by the Detroit Office in the case entitled, "SOJOURNER TRUTH HOUSING PROJECT - CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE", in February and March of 1942, Mr. ARONSON was designated by the Attorney-General to present the facts of that case to a Special Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan. During the time Mr. ARONSON was in Detroit inquiring into the facts of the Sojourner Truth case, ARONSON became acquainted with SPOLANSKY, and it is known to this office that ARONSON spent sometime discussing the facts of that case with SPOLANSKY, and at that time SPOLANSKY turned over information which he, SPOLANSKY, allegedly had developed relative to the background of the National Workers League and PARKER SAGE. SPOLANSKY also allegedly gave information to ARONSON concerning the participation of the Ku Klux Klan in the Sojourner Truth case.

The above information regarding the association of these two men was gathered by Special Agent JOHN W. WOLF, to whom the Sojourner Truth case was assigned during the period ARONSON was in Detroit, and these facts, as set out above, were either told to WOLF or were observed by WOLF during the conferences which were had at that time.

It is being further noted at this time that ARONSON on several occasions advised Agent WOLF that in his opinion SPOLANSKY was an extremely fine investigator, and that he had been of great assistance to ARONSON during the time ARONSON was in Detroit.

FOR DEFENSE



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SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

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Letter to the Director
Dated February 9, 1943

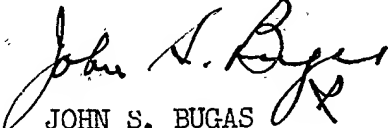
- 2 -

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY

As a matter of further information, it is being noted at this time that within the past two weeks a possible Sedition case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit by Mr. ARONSON and Mr. DODD, of the Department of Justice, and at that time SPOLANSKY was one of the two witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury. The Sedition case involved the National Workers League and PARKER ~~SAGE~~, the same individual who was involved in the Sojourner Truth case. As you know, a no true bill was returned.

No further information has come to this office as to any relationships between ARONSON and SPOLANSKY.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John S. Bugas".

JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

RTR:CBL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-28-2010



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

Detroit, Michigan

February 19, 1943

John Welch

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
[redacted] Informant

b7D

Dear Sir:

I wish to refer to my telephone conversation with Mr. Mumford of the Bureau on January 26, 1943, concerning some information that came to this office on some remarks that JACOB SPOLANSKY was reported to have made. In this connection, I am setting out below verbatim a memorandum prepared by Special Agent JOHN W. WOLF of this office, as the result of a conversation he had with one [redacted] of the [redacted] who occasionally acts as an informant of Special Agent Wolf's: 100-179502-6

"On January 22, 1943, the writer was telephonically contacted by [redacted] of the [redacted] and who has previously been contacted by the writer, at which time [redacted] volunteered the following information:

[redacted] stated that he had recently been in contact with JACOB SPOLANSKY, well known to the Detroit Office, and that SPOLANSKY on several occasions had made the remark, "I'm going to get those guys at the FBI in Detroit." [redacted] stated further that he had been introduced to HARRY PFALTZGRAFF, former investigator connected with the Dies Committee, and who was in Detroit during the course of the investigation of the National Workers League, and that PFALTZGRAFF and he [redacted] had become quite chummy and that [redacted] had taken PFALTZGRAFF for a hunting trip up North and PFALTZGRAFF had more or less solicited [redacted] aid in various investigations throughout Detroit. In this connection [redacted] stated that he had driven PFALTZGRAFF to the home of GARLAND ALDERMAN at the time ALDERMAN'S home was searched by the Dies Committee during the course of the investigation of the National Workers League.

b7D

FOR DEFENSE



[redacted] stated further that SPOLANSKY had advised that he, SPOLANSKY, was of the opinion that someone in the FBI at Detroit had been instrumental in having PFALTZGRAFF removed from the Chicago area, that at the present time PFALTZGRAFF was located at Springfield, Illinois.

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100-179502-9

16 MAR 1 1943
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5 MAR 8 1943

Letter to the Director
Dated February 19, 1943

- 2 -

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
[redacted] Informant

doing some work for the Army. [redacted] stated that PFALTZGRAFF seemed to be very bitter against the Detroit Office of the FBI and [redacted] was of the opinion that SPOLANSKY was a very close friend of PFALTZGRAFF and that SPOLANSKY might bear this attitude towards the FBI because of the FBI's alleged participation in having PFALTZGRAFF removed from Chicago. [redacted] stated further that SPOLANSKY had made the remark that the Detroit Office of the FBI had consistently hindered PFALTZGRAFF and himself, SPOLANSKY, during the course of their work as Dies Committee Investigators. b7D

[redacted] stated further that during the course of one of his conversations with SPOLANSKY, SPOLANSKY had mentioned the fact that he had contacted Special Agent ROSS of the Detroit Office relative to the investigations conducted both by the Dies Committee and the Detroit Office concerning GERALD L. ~~W.~~ SMITH. SPOLANSKY apparently had attempted to elicit information concerning investigation of SMITH with negative results and apparently, at least according to [redacted] story, still bore some animosity toward Special Agent Robert T. Ross for that reason.

SPOLANSKY allegedly advised [redacted] that he had intended to go to Washington the weekend of the 16th of January and that he had already made an appointment to see Senator FERGUSON and was going to endeavor to see Senator VANDENBERG, that he had been unable to go to Washington on the weekend of the 16th due to the illness of his daughters but that he was contemplating going to Washington some time after January 25, 1943 with the express purpose of contacting FERGUSON and in an attempt to solicit FERGUSON'S aid in possibly bringing some embarrassment to the Detroit Office. b7D

[redacted] was not furnished any information whatsoever by the writer and no great interest or effort was made to interview him at the time this call was made. No further interview will be conducted by the writer in the absence of any further instructions from yourself.

[redacted] stated that he in all likelihood would be seeing SPOLANSKY and would immediately advise the writer when SPOLANSKY left for Washington. [redacted] was not requested to do this but he said he wanted to see to it in the event smear tactics would be indulged in by SPOLANSKY; and, although he figured he had been under investigation by various agencies for his connection with the [redacted] he did want it known that he was wholeheartedly in support of the policies and investigative efforts of the FBI.

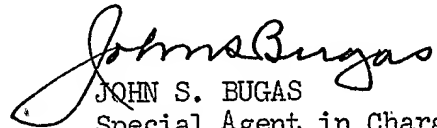
Letter to the Director
Dated February 19, 1943

- 3 -

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
[redacted] Informant

With respect to [redacted] statements that SPOLANSKY intends to visit Senators FERGUSON and VANDENBERG, please be advised that I had occasion to converse with Senator FERGUSON on this matter on my recent visit to Washington, February 1st and 2nd, of which I have previously apprized the Director. FERGUSON fully understands the character of this man, and I know that FERGUSON will not "fall" for any such information as SPOLANSKY might try to give to him.

Yours truly,


JOHN S. BUGAS
Special Agent in Charge

JSB:CBL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 11, 1943

JAC:ELC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

You will note in the attached report from Confidential Informant [redacted] dated at Detroit, Michigan, on January 31, 1943, that Jacob Spolansky has been working very closely with Ellis Aaronson, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

The Detroit Office was requested to furnish the Bureau with any information relative to the known association between Spolansky and Aaronson. The Detroit Office now informs that Mr. Aaronson became acquainted with Spolansky during the early part of 1942, at which time he was in Detroit, Michigan, inquiring into the facts regarding the Sojourner Truth Housing Project, which case at that time was being investigated by the Detroit Office under the Civil Rights Statutes. It is known to the Detroit Office that Mr. Aaronson spent some time discussing this case with Spolansky and that the latter turned over information which he allegedly developed regarding the background of the National Workers League, and regarding Parker Sage, an officer of this organization, and also apparently furnished Aaronson with information regarding the Ku Klux Klan and its participation in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project case.

The Detroit Office further informs that the above facts regarding the association of these two individuals were gathered by the Special Agent to whom the civil rights case was assigned, and that the facts were either told to the Agent or were observed by him during conferences which were held at that time. Aaronson on several occasions also advised the Agent that in his opinion Spolansky was an extremely fine investigator and had been of great assistance to him.

As you know, upon the completion of the investigation conducted by the Bureau in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project case, Parker Sage and other officers of the National Workers League were indicted for violation of the Civil Rights Statutes. Since the return of the indictment on April 16, 1942, 1943 the Department began considering the advisability of also indicting the National Workers League and its officers under the Sedition Statutes, and finally, during the latter part of January, 1943, two witnesses appeared before a Federal Grand Jury, one of whom was Spolansky, but the grand jury on January 29, 1943, voted 16 to 2 against an indictment.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
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BONDS
AND STAMPS

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The recent pick up of some of the old National Worker League members, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 28th., and 29th., respectively, seemingly did not bring about any reinditerents, according to Spolenski, who HAS BEEN WORKING VERY CLOSE WITH AARONSON OF THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE.

SPOLENSKI MADE THE MISTAKE OF THINKING I WAS AARONSON CALLING ON THE PHONE AND ASKED WHY I HAD NOT CALLED SCORER AS HE HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THE CALL. HE BECAME VERY CONFUSED WHEN HE FOUND OUT HIS ERROR, AND TRIED TO COVER UP, BY SAYING THAT AARONSON WAS AN OLD FRIEND OF HIS AND HE WAS HELPING HIM OUT ON THE NATIONAL WORKERS LEAGUE INVESTIGATION.

He later said that he was responsible for the new activity in this direction, and asked me not to mention to anyone that he was working with Aaronson. He claims that he has all the connections he needs in the Treasury Dept., as well as the Dept. of Justice, and can get about all the information anyone would need from both of them. This seems to be about the truth, as he appears to be aware of all their moves in advance, in this district.

Something apparently had temporarily upset some of his connections in Chicago, but he says that 'they' have made new contacts now, that have taken care of this, and that he is going to Chicago some time next week, and there he is going to contact someone who will be interested in getting all the information from Detroit.

Asked him about his trip to Washington, and he said that it had been delayed temporarily, and that he was going to Chicago first, and after this he would get more specific instructions, as to his trip to Washington, which he still says has a two-fold purpose.

He has suddenly become very interested in the Communist movement for his Clients, and says that they are very interested in the activities of the five big personages in the Party, who have been assigned to Detroit, for the month of February, in a new and concentrated drive on the Defense Industry.

He also said that he had Jewish connections who are paying good money for information, and is going to strike a deal with them in Chicago. (He certainly seems to be the most active investigator in Detroit at the present time, and can certainly produce a lot of contacts, that he should not have.)

I fully realize that a lot of time has been spent watching the activities of this man, but he certainly gets around, and it is remarkable how he has kept out of trouble this long, and how he still goes ahead, in spite of the fact, most of the people here know he is unreliable. He certainly must have some connections that various people are afraid of, in regards to the Jewish situation, which most people admit, is the strongest in America today,

The Transportation problem has created a critical situation here in Detroit for the Communist Party, and they are now working out a plan, for the old District control, of various Units, and they will probably end up with only four sections here in Detroit, in an attempt to counteract, the hardships of getting people out to meetings.

Ford, of the C.P. today had a meeting, on ~~Dearborn Ave.~~ ~~Detroit~~, and brought up this subject among the Colored people, and explained to them the grave necessity of keeping up the Party for their protection. He says that a very concentrated drive will be on among the Colored People, next month, and that he wanted all the colored people to Rally around and show what they could do for the Party in the way of new members. He said that in case of Peace treaties being made that were not in evidence now, the Colored people, should be in a position to take advantage of it, and the best way he knew of would be their belonging to the Communist Party. He expects the Party to show a lot more activity next month, than this, as the weather and transportation problem had cause a lot of trouble, and a slump in Party attendance.

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Detroit, Mich.
Jan. 24, 1943

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Jake Spolanski, has been very busy this week looking up more stuff on Gerald L.K. Smith, as well as trying to get an ~~in town~~ interview arranged in Washington, D.C., with Ferguson, the new Senator from Michigan.

He claims that there has been a check up going on in Smith's office for the last three weeks, and that he had a connection that was going on to give him a report of their findings. He did not say who they were, but intimated they were connected with the Government in some way. Smith he says is absent in the middle West, and does not know just how far these people are going with their check up.

14
He has also been spending a lot of time with Nick Salowich, who is apparently working on this Roumanian situation, as a legal advisor, and they spent a lot of time, in the vicinity of Chaffer Rd. and Grand River Av. though I do not know just where in that locality. He is quite a boaster for King Carol, as to his getting into this country, and it seems to me that he is trying to spread a bit of propaganda in this direction, as he often tells people to tell their friends about how deserving Carol is of getting into this country.

Spolanski did not go to Washington, last week as he had planned, as something else turned up, that he wants to tell me about next Tuesday. However, he sent a wire to Washington on Friday, Jan. 22, 1943, and claims that he is just waiting a reply, and that this appointment was to be in the next three or four days. Tentatively he plans to leave here next Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1943, and to be in Ferguson's office on Thursday.

As per phone conversation, will try to find this out specifically and let you know when he is leaving, if possible.

Harry Bennett, is planning to get away to Warm Springs, on the first of February if possible, as he has had to change these plans several times due to situations arising.

Sorenson had to go to California alone, as it was decided at the last moment. Edsel should remain here in Detroit.

Hickenbacker visited the Ford Plant, both Thursday and Friday, but certainly should have given his speech right to the workers also present of them were very anxious to hear from him. Knudsen was also present with him on Friday, and they had quite a session. Hickenbacker's speech may be the one thing that will tough off the labor situation here.

100-179502
Detroit, Mich. as this was brought up at a special mass held by Father Clancy here for Phil Murray and his followers.

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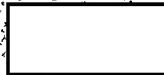
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Detroit, Mich.
Jan. 24, 1943

Father Clancy's special Mass and Breakfast, held this morning in St. Aloysius Church, was advertised as, "All Catholic Union Men Welcome. This Caucus is very significant, as the last week in January, and the first two weeks in February, is the time the National officers of the unions are appointed. This is really held for this purpose, and all the members they picked to run for the officers, are also members of the ACTU.

This again places the board of nominees as all Communist sympathizers on one side, and all Catholic men on the other. It looks like a 'cinch', for the ACTU, which is the beginning of a campaign I mentioned some months ago.

Bill Goltz, is now personnel man for the Gelatin Co., of America.



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General.

Detroit, Mich.

Dec. 26th., 1942

Jake Spolanski seems to be playing around with a lot of angles at the present time, and has now seemingly become connected with the publication of the "Blast".

The paper took a 'Blast' at him recently, and appeared to give him a lot of bad publicity, but on the other hand, he is reported to have received a check from Stone of this paper, in the lobby of the Book Cadillac Hotel Detroit, last week. At this time he appeared to be very friendly with Stone and showed no signs of any resentment at the articles written about him. In fact, it appears that he is also on their payroll.

Today he made a call on H. Hansen, and tried to find out all about the United Sons of America, but received no information of value at all. Hansen finally gave him a copy of the Constitution of the group, for the express purpose, of having him spread it around.

Spolanski says that Hoyt Morris, is constantly in touch with King Carol and has been in Mexico frequently, and is also arranging to get Attorneys to defend Laraur, and the other Priest recently picked up by the F.B.I.

He also claims that there is a Communist move on in this country to belittle the accomplishments of the Russian Generals, and in general discredit the Russian Government, and build up an American Communist movement. He also says that it was the Communist Party that had Barlan murdered. This he claims is definite information.

He is very carefully working on the Anti-Semitic moves now going on and claims that the C.P. is also going to fight this move. He is rather worried about something or other, and says that he has to do a lot of smiling to keep himself in the clear. He did not elucidate on this further.

Another small piece of trouble is very evident at the Cadillac Motor Co., as the shifts are having a little difficulty in keeping the production equalized. One shift is producing 80 pieces, and the other only 35, which is causing a growing resentment.

Cadillac are also changing the entire Motors in the Power House, even tho' the Motors are comparatively new, and in very good shape. Claimed to be under the Cost Plus Plans, and very unnecessary.

A number of very serious hold ups are taking place at the Ford Motor Co..

They are putting through engineering changes without consulting the Tool and Die divisions, and certain tools that are in production, are allowed to be completed, to fit the job before the change, and are discarded as soon as they come off the line, without ever being used.

Henry Linger, who claimed that he was working with some man from the F.B.I., now states that his contact was made through the State Police originally, and he has received a B ration card, and three new tires, which he says were granted him through the State Police and the F.B.I. His license is LP 37-40.

The people who were being investigated by the F.B.I. for work on the Bomber at Willow Run, were asked to fill out a confidential paper for investigation purposes, some time ago. These forms were, and still are laying around in the desk of S.M. Eychinsky, and quite a few people have access to this desk, much to the embarrassment of some of the people. It has caused these people to say that this F.B.I. business was sure a joke, as they did not know of it.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-179522-12

Detroit Mich.
Dec. 26th 1942.

R.E. FRANKLIN, from Ann Arbor Mich., puts in the Bombsight, on the Bomber at Willow Run Plant.

He is a member of the Free Thinking School, at Ann Arbor, very Anti-Semitic, and a close companion of the German faction in the Plant. He rides with Spiker, Hegler, and Johnson, back and forth to work. He was a former professor at Michigan, and a friend of Marquort? (not sure of this spelling), who originated this Free Thinking School, and now deceased. He has been rather radical in his departures from present systems, and has a tendency to agree with a change in type of Government. He has been very careful not to talk too much, but seems in agreement with the boys who give the Nazi Salute in the plant. This is not to direct suspicion to this man, but he may be, being used by some of the others.

M. SPIKEL OUT AT THIS PLANT WANTS TO TAKE OUT THE CONFIDENTIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PAINT # AND ASSEMBLY PARTS OF THE BOMB SLANT AND CONTROLS. HE CLAIMS TO JUST WANT THEM FOR HIS OWN INFORMATION AND MAY PHOTOSTAT THEM OR KEEP THE ORIGINALS. HE WANTS TO DO THIS SOME TIME BEFORE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR IF POSSIBLE AND WILL HAVE TO TAKE THEM OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT CRIB.

IF HE DOES OUR FRIEND WILL GET AN EXACT COPY OF WHAT HE TAKES OUT AND WILL FORWARD SAME BUT DO NOT KNOW WHETHER THIS SHOULD BE STOPPED OR NOT. WILL ADVISE ALSO WHEN THESE DISAPPEAR BUT DO NOT WANT TO INVOLVE OUR FRIEND IN ANY WAY AS HE MAY BE OF UNFOLD VALUE LATER ON AND IS MERELY DOING THIS AS A FRIEND. WOULD APPRECIATE ADVICE ON THIS AS OTHERS MAY BE IN ON THIS ALSO AND HE MAY BE ACTING FOR THEM.

STEWART STRONG, went to the UAW CIO and had them start a collection for the defense of Stanley Nowak. This man is a brother of ALLAN STRONG, who is on the W.F.B.

Collections have been taken up so far at; Cadillac Motor Co., Plymouth Motor Co., J.A. Young Mfg. Co., and the Bohn Aluminum.

A new Anti-Semitic move is also apparently in the making, by a man who is saying that no definite action should be made until after the War, but a definite programme should be lined up now to be prepared. All I can learn of this so far, is the fact that a man, calling himself by the name of Wilson, and coming from New Jersey some place, has talked to some of the men at Vickers, and Thompson Products. These men however do not say much of him, and seem to be trying to protect him. Incidentally these men he talked to are well known for their Anti-Semitic ideas, among men at the plants they work in.

Learn that Pfaltzgraff, is also a little worried about something and is trying doubly hard to connect himself with the Ford Motor Co. It looks as tho! something may be 'Hot' for him where he is, or that he is dissatisfied with his present connection. It was hinted that he may even get out of the Army.

About 5 minutes ago, learned that Spolanski, has been instructed by someone to go thoroughly into the UNITED SONS OF AMERICA, this he said from a connection in New York, evidently Kinzer. He is also wanting now to go to work on the Ford Motor Co. for someone in the East, and says there is plenty in it for anyone who can produce stuff about them, that is any way shady.

This Spolanski, is sure getting into a lot of big things lately, and none of them seem to be very healthy. He thinks [redacted]

[redacted] and wants to see me about getting some information from there, also.

Feb. 21st. 1948.

Well Jake Spolanski appears to have had a quite an interesting first going to Washington D.C., where he met Senator Ferguson, then on to New York, where he failed to get in to chitch with the man he went to see, but meeting the assistant instead, and then he continued on to Chicago, where he met Pfaltzgraff who had just come in to Chicago on Saturday.

Jake felt that he may have been followed here in Detroit for some reason or other, so went down to the station, making believe he was going to Chicago, but instead he went to Washington first. He managed to catch Ferguson, before he left for Detroit with the Truman Committee, and says he had a very interesting visit. He had gone in behalf of Pfaltzgraff, but on arriving there, he learned that Pfaltzgraff had already been taken care of through the Dies Committee apparently, and had been promoted to a First Lieut., and returned to Chicago from Springfield. Pfaltzgraff had also received the promise that he was in line for a Capt.

Jake said that he had a very interesting conversation, and had gotten the promise, that if this subject came up again, Ferguson would speak to Vandenberg.

He then went over and had a long conversation with Stripling, who was also much elated by the fact that they had fixed Pfaltzgraff up, and had apparently made a deal that Pfaltzgraff would be left alone in the future. He was informed that there was to be a meeting of the Dies Committee, this coming week at which the policies for the next two years would be outlined. At this time the fact that the Dies Comm., had been instrumental in fixing up Pfaltzgraff, might be brought up just for its moral effect.

While he was in here, Wm. Lyman was in the waiting room, trying to get back some book that had been taken from him by the Committee, and Stripling asked Jake if he would like to talk to him, which he did. He said that Lyman was a first class nut, and should be in an asylum, but that he showed Jake where he had been on a Canadian Ship, operating between Canada and England, as a gunner, while Maloney in Washington had been looking all over for him. He said that Lyman had been in Detroit, the previous week and the early part of the present week and had taken some material there with him, in the form of Literature, which was undoubtedly Anti-Semitic, and possibly seditious.

Stripling apparently told him they had appointed two new members of the Committee, one a Republican from South Dakota, and another who was not a very heavy member but had good Political connections.

He said he was all set for the coming two years on assignments for them, and that they were probably going to town on Washington Investigations.

The rest of his conversations were very routine, tho' he intimated he had also brought up the King Carol question, both to Ferguson and Stripling.

From here he went to New York, where he was forced to talk to the assistant of the man he went to see, but said that he was going to start a assignment on the Anti-Semitic question. Nothing else of importance here.

From here he went to Chicago, where he met Mills, and some of the Dies Committee. Here he also met Pfaltzgraff who was very elated about his transfer back to Chicago, and his raise in Commission. Pfaltzgraff just arrived in Chicago Saturday. They are planning a few get together again, and also renewing the old exchange of information as ever, which will make it much better for Mills, the Dies Comm., and of course Jake, who appears to have access to everything Pfaltzgraff is in a position to get. They both think that they are all set, and do not have to worry any more about the FBI., and in their business. See is that nothing can stop this combine in their investigation, and they intend to work it to the finish, and for all that it is worth. (Forgot to mention that a Rumanian had been into Stripling with a lot of information on Red activities in the Rumanian colony here in Detroit. He was there last week.

Jan. 25, 1943.

fake Spolenski called me today, and said that he was not yet sure of when he was going to Washington D.C., as he now had a twofold purpose for going, and did not want to make two trips. He said that a very important man, who is returning from Mexico, after conferring with Carol, is to meet him in Washington also, and he was waiting for a telegram to announce the time and date for this, so he could accomplish both his missions at once.

He said that some important steps were going to be taken in regards to this Carol matter, and he had been asked to sit in on it, doubtlessly for Salowich, who I understand is now working in full accordance with Linzer in N.Y.

He said that he thought it might be this week, and that he also had to go to Chicago, in regards to some woman down there that he had to interview, and he was afraid to go to Chicago first, in case this telegram should come while he was away. He is going to get in touch with me on Wednesday if not sooner, and said that he also had some very important information on the ~~MEET BLACK LEGION~~.

Spolenski also said that the men who were checking up on G.L.E. Smith were from the Treasury Dept., and that one of them was a good friend of his and was going to give him all the dope, but that this was very confidential and he had to be very careful that this did not get out. He added, that it seems the Government had an idea, there was a "midget" in the Wood pile as far as Smith's books were concerned.

The UNITED SONS OF AMERICA, have been holding a number of meetings lately, and have started on an educational plan, that is gathering a lot of them together.

It is reliably reported that WARD LONG formerly organizer of the TERTIUM QUIE, here in Michigan, is to be put into the above organization, as a front, and that Spears now President, will give over his Presidency of it to Long, and will be put on the Board of Directors somewhere for the time being at least. This will appear in the Corporation Papers here in Michigan instead of using the name of Spears.

Invitations have been sent out for a big rally of this group, to be held on January 31st, at the old K.K.K. headquarters. About 300 are expected.

RECORDED

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Still some very bad spots out at Bomber Plant, but they seem to be working on it a little more now.

Highland Park situation at Fords also under fire, and Gags Price is carrying on an investigation to determine the cause.

Blame for crashes of planes out at Fords, has seemingly been put on the shoulders of the Army, who they claim, strain these ships, and grinning them in, and then the boys get the works when they take them up. (This is at least the general rumor in the shop.)

Chas. Boos, brother of George Boos, Secret Service head here in Detroit has been at the Ford Plant, for a number of months, and is supplying Price with a lot of information, he says no one else seems to have the authority to act on including his own brother. (Expect to get a copy of reports furnished Bennett on this, and will forward.)

Rumor has it now that ~~Gickenbacker~~ is crusading for some Political Party, and will possibly run for something himself. (This is sure being spread by Spolenski also.) His reference to 5,000,000 non-citizens, has been taken as a shot at the Catholics and Jews, who compromise the biggest majority of these people.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 73571

It has been recently reported, that a new Unit of G2, is now on its way to Detroit, for the express purpose of checking on the Communist Party, and that they are expected to arrive very soon.

They are supposed to have already contacted ANDY BIVELCHECK, (Not certain of this spelling, altho' this is one of the men that was questioned during the time the local FBI office was checking up on their files, and he was then an employee of Fords, and working for Marlett.). Also they are reported to have offered Andy's wife a good stenographic job in Washington, but she had refused it.

Bivelcheck claims that he was also questioned by Bugas, as to what he thought of Morrow, and said that Bugas said he had investigated Morrow, and had found that most of Morrow's money went into his home, so he guessed Morrow was more of a familyman than anything else. He also said that Bugas had tried very hard to get him to say something about Meculiac, but that he had been careful not to say anything against his friend.

He claims that the forerunning agents, for this new Dept., had approached two or three other people, without much success, and had asked him to try and line up something for them, before they returned, which would be very soon.

This man is quite a racketeer, so to speak, much of the 'Con' type, and it seems funny he should have been approached in one way, but on the other hand he seems to be able to do most anything politically, and knows where he can always get tires or anything else that seems to be illegal. He is also known to be quite a double crosser, but again seems to have a lot of underworld connections. He was fired from Fords, for being on their payroll, and at the same time was working in the Motor Products Co.

He claims that Marlett went out to Motor Products, and told them that he was a Ford Spy, and that he in turn had an Attorney in New York, write the Ford Co., that he was starting suit against them for One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that he immediately received a letter of apology from Capizzi, (Fords Attorney), and offering him his job back out there. Which by the way he claims to have refused, but says that he knows enough about Ford double dealings that they are scared of him.

Jake Spclanski, is about ready to take his often postponed trip, to Chicago, Washington, and New York. (Will notify as soon as he leaves, as he expects to get some instructions in Chicago first, if it goes as planned).

Harry Bennetts men are going to have him watched if possible, both in Chicago and New York, and are also trying to find out when he is leaving. They are very interested to see who he contacts, specially in New York, and are of the opinion, he is working with P.K. magazine, as well as the possibility of some Dupont connection.

Jake however is still working on G.L.F. Smith, and for the Dies Comm., as well as the Jewish question with Linzer, and apparently with Salowitch, on the Ming Carol affair. Of course the Pfaltzraff matter, is apparently the work of the Dies Comm., in Chicago. However his biggest and most important work seems to be on the Senetic question, and he is pursuing this with vigor.

Feb. 16th. 1945.

Sorry was unable to finish the above report yesterday, as I had gotten out of bed to write it, but had to return to bed before finishing. Have been ill for a few days with a bad cold contracted on the job.

In connection with Jake, in the above report, he is leaving the city today for the above trip, and had tried to make arrangements for space, both on the Chicago, and Washington trains, as he was still undecided which he had to go to first.

Feb. 15th. Continued.

In conversation with his wife this evening early, he had not called before leaving the city, around 5 o'clock, so she assumes he left for Chicago first, but is not quite certain, and a little worried because he did not call first. I would think that Chicago would be the first step, as this is what he thought most likely, but at any rate he expects to be in Washington in a day or so. He will also visit Minzer. (This confirming phone call tonight,) which I thought advisable to make to you.)

Harry Bennett is still in Palm Springs, Calif. (This I believe I had been repeating to you as Warm Springs, which was very much of an error on my part as I knew this was his usual vacation spot). He has asked to be advised on any unusual development in the Dupont direction, or anything pertinent on the Willow Run Plant.

Sorenson is expected to return soon from Florida where he is at present.

Henry and Edsel Ford, are both very much upset, by the loss of the Director Job, at Ford Highland Park, and also about the coming Senate Investigation into the Willow Run Plant, about Friday Feb. 19th. (Ferguson is supposed to be on this Committee, so if Jake is to see him before he leaves Washington, he must be going to do it before Friday).

Chas. Price is becoming quite disgusted with the way things, are going out at Bennetts office, and has been talking to Jim Trimble, about going into the Investigating business for themselves. He thinks he may be able to get a Ford account to start with, and figures he could work close with the FBI.

He also said that he knew they were going to get some information re; Duponts, from, JOE PALMER, President of Staten Island New York. He did not know what money was to be involved, but said Palmer was going ahead with it.

Weather and Transportation difficulties, have kept most things quiet around Detroit, the last ten days or so, and outside of a few Colored Flare-ups, on the Discrimination question, not so much has been reported.

D. Sh.
May 24th., 1943.

May 20th., seemed to be a day of transfers for the FBI here, as it was reported Mr. Bugas was very busy transferring some of his men from this office, on that day, and did not have much time to talk to anyone.

Mr. Patton out at the Ford Motor Co., in charge of Finger Print etc. has in the past appeared to be a good friend to Mr. Bugas, but is now reported to have swung over to the side of the boys at the Factory, and has on several occasions made some remarks not very favorable to the Bureau. He however is very much under suspicion by the Bennett crowd, and as a matter of fact, is about due to lose his job out there, if Bennett can get anything on him. Bennett has asked the boys to keep their eyes on Patton.

The Rinderman case is again coming very much to the front, and it is very strongly suspected that his widow Jean, is trying to make a force play, on the strength that they are still investigating the cause of his death. She called C. Price the other day at 1.35 A.M., and told him that she was not exactly satisfied that Rinderman had died of natural causes, and said that she had failed to make sure that an autopsy had been held, after his body had arrived in Detroit. She said that she still was not sure whether he might have been poisoned or not. She then said that the Co. were trying to put she and her mother on the midnite shift for the duration and that she wanted Price to do something about it. She also said that she had received inquiries from certain people as to his way of dying and was very much upset about it. She also wanted to know what had been done about the stuff at Washington, that was supposed to have been the property of Rinderman. (Bennett is reported to have told Price that the only word he got back through the Bureau, was that this material was in a safe place where it would not do anyone any harm.)

C. Price is very much concerned about the matter, and is very much under the impression that the most of this is being instigated through the activities of Jake Spolanski, who at first was instrumental in getting Rinderman's wife to stir things up at Indianapolis right after the death. In view of this, Spolanski had said that the Dies Committee was very much interested in the case, and would probably delve into it very deeply.

Spolanski is aware that at the time of Rinderman's return to Detroit (after his death), the Ford Co., had three or four men, supposed to be armed, guarding Rinderman's house all the time, with instructions to 'take care' of any intruders. (This of course is correct, but understand it was for the purpose of stopping anyone from ransacking the house for Rinderman's files.).

The recent declaration by Stalin in dissolving the Internationale, has been taken here as a move to greatly strengthen the Party in the U.S.A., and to cut down some of the resentment that has been held against the C.P. here. Pat Toohey was explaining this to a couple of unknown men at a meeting last night in the Masonic Temple, (Under auspices of Civil Rights Fed.). He told these men that it left the way open for a free hand here, and that the old system had served its purpose anyway. He continued to say that this however was understood by all good C.P. members, but that some of the others would probably turn Trotskyite over the matter, but could be easily won back into the Party. He was very much elated over the move, and insisted it was the cleverest ever made by Stalin.

The United Sons of America had a meeting last night also, and took in 90 new members, and this subject of the move on part of Party was discussed at length, and decided to be strictly a Ruse on Stalin's part.

Cont'd

Five-OK

May 24th. 1943.

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Word was also received that J. Coldscot, would probably be in Detroit in the very near future to try reorganizing the Klan., and the boys were warned to stay out. He had apparently written one of the old members to this effect.

A man by the name of O'Flynn, working at the Hudson Motor Co., in Aircraft Div. has made two trips to the West Coast in the last six weeks. He claims to be going back there in regards to his Draft status, but he is very Red, and suspected very strongly to be going in the interests of the C.P. He apparently has some connections in the Consolidated, and it is understood that they are Reds also. He is a quarter-breed Negro.

Jake Spolanski, is again moving around rather actively, trying to sell a book for \$20.00 per copy, written by a member of the W.L.B., explaining all the rulings recently made by the Board. He is leaving for Chicago shortly to try and sell this through the Employer's Assoc. in that city. He also claims to have been called down to the Police station in regards to the Negro situation here, and is trying to get some information on it, as he claims that the Police and the FBI are very much concerned over the matter here in Detroit.

He is trying to swing H. Hansen into this programme, and went to Hansen's home tonight to try and get him actively busy on getting information. He has also asked Hansen to get back into the picture, and to get in touch with a man called DALZELL, who by the way was first mixed up with America First movement, and later in the Sojourner Truth business, and is said to be also active in some Pro-German movements. Dalzell is now trying to start up another group, said to be pro-German, but so far have not got much accurate information as to just what it is.

He is also following up the Anti-Semetic trend, and claims that he has found out that the leader of this move in Chicago, is a man going by the name of Niles, but whose real name is Neice, and that he originally came to Chicago from Washington D.C.

He also said that he had received a call from the Michigan Alkali Co. here in Detroit, asking him to look into their Labor trouble, and he is apparently trying to find an Operative to work out here for a while at least, while he claims he will try to act as a Labor advisor.

Understand that the ONI had spent some time trying to get information on a man by the name of Issac Alcahy, who was here at the Book Cadillac Hotel, April 18th., 1943., but did not get very much about him. He was supposed to be from the Canal Zone. Fords did not find out much either.

G2 is also reported to be trying to line up C.P. contacts in a big way without too much success.

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- Recorded
4-13-43

Jake Spolanski has been very busy this week, getting his daughter a job, on the War Labor Board, and yesterday was successful in having her appointed as Analyst and Advisor. This he accomplished through friends and acquaintances, and figures she is now in a very helpful position both for herself and him.

He was unable to get out of the city, on account of this, and now he is going to Chicago before he goes to N.Y. He is scheduled to leave for Chicago next Wednesday morning, to meet with Mills, and also the Dies Committee. From here he intends to go to see Minzer, and after his return, he will attempt to start in organizing an Advisory service, similar to that now started by Larson and Hoffman of this City.

Tonight at 9 P.M. he is going to give a speech in Liberty Hall, on Woodward Ave., in connection with the Elections to be held here. At this meeting he is going to attack Robt. Vietig, who yesterday made a speech on the Radio, and he is going to expose the connections of Vietig and the N.W.L. as well as the fact that he was secretary of the America First Committee. He is going to show the connections between Vietig, Alderman and Sage, and show where the connections that Vietig had were far worse than the Klan and the Black Legion that Vietig referred to in his speech.

Spolanski said that on his last trip to Washington, Ferguson had offered him a job on the Trumann Committee, at a very good salary, but that he would have to move to Washington, which was almost impossible. He continued to say that Ferguson, had not done any investigating himself into the Willow Run Plant here in Detroit, but merely had come down here to look into the matter as a routine job. He added that Ferguson had left a standing offer for him to go to work.

He told me that a man had been sent here two weeks ago from Minneapolis, to try to hire one of his friends to check up on Jake's activities here, and that this man had been financed by Gerald Winrod, who blamed Spolanski for digging up the evidence that indicted his secretary on a perjury count in connection with her receiving cash from Germany for Winrod, which she had denied before the Grand Jury previously. This he said was done through a minister here that was in sympathy with Winrod, but as yet he did not have this minister's name. He said that these and a lot of other people were very anxious to find out his connections, as they were striving to show that this evidence had been introduced strictly by the Jews, because of Winrod's Anti-Semitic attitude.

Spolanski said that the Larson-Hoffman combination, was doing a big Industrial business, with Larson handling the Labor Board Cases and advisory Dept., while Hoffman was handling all Plant Protection and Police work for the newly formed company. He said that Larson had been making \$11,000.00 per year which he knew of, and that at the present rate of business, he would more than triple this income for 1943.

He also said that the local FBI office was being pushed very hard for Communist Information, and that they were contacting all the people that had been connected with the Party in the past, that they had record of. (He did not say just who was pushing them). He said that locally the FBI were having very little success in this direction, and that nearly all the old Ops were afraid to even give them any help at all, due to the way the information was handled, and the treatment they received from Bugas, if they ever did attempt to help. He said that these green men would be of very little value to the Dept. in this respect, due to their lack of acquaintance with this subject in Detroit. He said that Ross was the only good man down there.

Detroit Mich.
June 22nd. 1943.

The declaring of a 'State of Emergency', in Detroit Mich., on Monday June 21st, 1943, culminated a long expected race upheaval, that had grown quite intense.

The denial by Mr. Bugas today, that there was any evidence of subversive activities, whether right or wrong, was both clever and timely. This particular subject would have been a good excuse for extended rioting, and more drastic damaging results, as rumors were running fast and wild, as they are always bound to do at a time like this.

Mr. Bugas had told Price on Monday morning that the cause of this had been traced back to the fact that a 'hillbilly', had thrown a colored baby into the river off Belle Isle, during some picnic squabble. This he later denied, as the cause.

Now of course Dies, and other agencies, are carrying on the possibilities of organized trouble makers, and the C.P. assisted by Shelton Tappes, and some others, are conducting one of their own.

Harvey Hansen, flatly denies that the United Sons of America had any idea of this trouble at all, and are keeping as far away from it as possible, as the last thing in the world they want, is interference with the War effort. This personally I am inclined to believe as true, due principally to the fact that I know Hansen has been home all the time, and has been trying hard to find out if there is any truth to the rumor that the K.K.K. still have a set up here. He does however still admit that the Black Legion may still be strong enough to cause trouble, tho' he says he has no concrete evidence to this effect. He also knows that the Dies Comm. are going to try and prove that the K.K.K. set-up still exists, and will probably claim that the U.S. of A. is just another name.

Our friend Spolanski left on a mysterious trip Saturday night on which he hopes to cover, Chicago, New York and Washington again. This after he claims to have been in touch with members of the Tasse News Agcy., and also going to get in touch with various Jewish organizations in N.Y. He claims to have information on the Racial difficulties in this country, and also to be going to confer with Pfaltzgraff again in Chicago. These things put together, seem to indicate, that there is a 'vague' possibility Mr. Spolanski, could be a courier himself, and I am not just too sure, the side he is on at the present time. His actions recently have been quite strange, and unusual for him, and there has always been the claim existing that Spolanski, was in reality, one of the cleverest Communists in this country.

All these things of course, have not been proven, as far as I am concerned, and inclined to take most of them with a large 'grain of salt', but at a time like this, believe it best to keep up with a man like Spolanski as much as possible, and not to overlook any possibility. He quite definitely bears watching, for now at least.

Have information, from usually reliable sources, that the Moorish Temple of Am, have had meetings during this trouble here, and may be responsible for some of the continuation of the trouble, tho' all these sources still claim the outbreak itself, was spontaneous, and merely a hold over from Packard's trouble. Another group of Negroes, so far unidentified by this writer, have been meeting at the corner of Ferry and Brush Sts., seemingly a radical group, but apparently a new set-up altogether. One of these contacts claims that some of the looters were paid for wrecking some of the stores, tho' could get nothing further to substantiate it other than hearsay. It will be noted at this time that ROSETTI'S barber shop was not wrecked, tho' everything around him was, and that a section of other buildings were not touched. These if checked will show no doubt a close association.

June 22nd. 1943.

Some of Takahashi's old teachings of attack were used at this time such as shooting from second story windows, and roving guerilla mobs, and the ever persistent cry of color discrimination.

The predominant trouble makers, however were very definitely, young hoodlums, on both sides, and these bent more on Vandalism, and looting than anything else. They were selling liquor in Pints at 75 cents and a dollar all through the trouble, and seemed more bent on destruction of property, than racial trouble. This liquor was stolen out of wrecked stores.

It is still pretty blurred, and the men are not coming out of the VALLEY, as it is referred to, very fast. However hope to have a much clearer picture of this in the very near future, and will get it in as fast as possible.

The C.P., have already become active to do much harder work and recruiting among the colored people, and will be holding special meetings, as soon as the Curfew is removed.

The whole picture in Detroit however is still in an uproar, and it is much too soon to attempt a clear picture, but the FBI are very discreetly maintaining a reserved silence. They are however according to inside information, very actively investigating it all, and at the same time keeping out from under anyone else's bad graces.

The Ford picture is secondary at the present, tho' received information to the effect that the foremen may try to get the co-operation of Local 889 which is the Office Workers Union.

This however will probably be very minutely covered by C. Price, as the man he got to work out there, and incidently a good friend of his, is about to be made secretary of #889. This man is Jim Trimble, and he has already given Charley a couple of reports on their activities, and sets their total membership as of last Saturday to 26 members.

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6/30/43

JUN 30 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DETROIT RACE RIOTS

In connection with the recent race riot in Detroit, Michigan, the following information has now come to my attention.

I am informed that one Jacob Spolansky is scheduled to arrive in Washington, D. C., today, June 30, and is reported to have in his possession a voluminous report concerning the race riot in Detroit, and reportedly attributing it to Japanese and Fascist influences. The confidential source of information further alleges that the report which is being brought to Washington by Spolansky will be presented to the Dies Committee, the inference being that Spolansky is at present working as an investigator for the Dies Committee and that he has been investigating the riot situation in Detroit for that Committee.

The above is the extent of the advice concerning this matter which was received from the informant. As of possible assistance to you in connection with your analysis of this material, the files of this Bureau reflect that Jacob Spolansky has had a varied career as an investigator. He was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1909, subsequent to which he was naturalized in 1915. He was employed as an investigator in the Bureau of Investigation from 1919 to 1924, when he resigned. Subsequent to the resignation he has hired himself out as an investigator for private corporations as well as for the Dies Committee, Gerald L. K. Smith, and also the Anti-Defamation League, Chicago, Illinois. Spolansky was employed in the office of the Sheriff, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, at one time.

In addition, reports have been received from a number of sources intimating that the reliability of Spolansky's information is open to considerable doubt. From the information at hand it would appear that Spolansky will make his services available to any individual or group without particular regard to the ethics of the situation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

RECORDED

100-179502-18X
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 2 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-179502-18X

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6-30-43

23 JUL 6 1943

The 'WORKERS PARTY', here in Detroit, are becoming very active in passing out literature, all stamped LABOR ACTION, and it is very interesting to note that the amount is stupendous when one considers the actual membership of this group here in Detroit.

They have an actual membership of around 27 people all together, and 11 of these men are educated organizers sent in here from New York City. This leaves only 16 recruited members, but the amount of literature is almost unbelievable. They have now invaded the Defense Plants, and are circulating it everywhere, at gates and possible gatherings of the workers. All these men are now working in Defense Plants, and are really enthusiastic workers for the Party.

They are strictly 'Trotskyites', and are the group that broke away from the Socialist Workers Party, about 1 yr. ago. They do not believe in any help for Russia, and are strictly Revolutionary, while the Socialist Workers Party, still believe in help for Russia, but are strictly against Stalin, due to the fact they claim he is a Bureaucrat.

Emil Mazey's brother, is one of these members, and is active in the Budson Motor Co. Have considerable literature on this matter that I will give you on your next visit, as it is rather hard to mail.

A man giving his name as Leon Seidlitz, of the Ford Motor Co., is one of the most active members and organizers. This however is not his correct name, as there is no one by this name on the Employment Records at Fords tho' he is actually working there on the Director Job. Will get his correct name later.

They are going to have educational classes in the near future, and altho' there is only 16 actual members, as mentioned above, there are often 30 and 35 people present at their meetings.

THIS ORGANIZATION IS VICIOUS AND BEARS A LOT OF WATCHING.

Wm Lyman Jr. is also becoming very active in his Anti-Semitic work and is constantly on the run between here and Chicago, and he is receiving a lot of help from our old friend Mrs. Dilling, who is distributing a large amount of his literature.

Have a book in my possession now bearing the following Title:

THE JEW REFUGEE
INVASION OF AMERICA THROUGH IMMIGRATION
AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

There does not seem to be any of these in circulation in Detroit as yet, but they do not have any publishers name on them, or any Authors name, but are certainly 'Vitrolis'. Am holding this for the present, as I don't want to be without it for a few days, in case it is asked for again. The back of the Book contains 5 Petitions to Congress, to stop Jew Refugees and Aliens from entry to the Country, and to STOP GOVERNMENTAL WASTE AND EXT* RAVAGANCE - AND THE REGIMENTATION AND INTIMIDATION OF OUR CITIZENS AND THE BUREAUCRATIC CONTROL OVER OUR COUNTRY. The book urges the passing out of these to friends neighbors etc., to be sent into Washington. He is also flooding all he can with Rankins Congress Speech. He is also working very close to Gerald L.K. Smith, Alderman, and the Mothers of America.

The Mothers of America, are also passing out Congressional Speeches such as the one enclosed, by Clare Hoffman, and they are also working close to Smith, specially the Pontiac Group, who appear to be directed by the Alderman. These women are following the line of Lyman, and seemingly this might be part of Lyman's programme.

Hindoos National Committee, purchased 500 copies of India in Revolt from the Workers Party last week. Have this on hand also.

Aug. 4th. 1943.

The Workers Party, is also going to tie up with the Hindoo Movement here if possible, and try to eliminate the Communist trend among these people. In this way they hope to reach the Negro, as well as they claim the Hindoo Movement is becoming increasingly strong in this direction. The theme of this attempt will be the mutual hatred of English domination.

Jake Spolanski, has been very busy, circulating Make Mills report on the March on Washington Movement, recently held in Chicago. He is also now trying to run down the Anti-Semetic move here, and believes that there is about 10,000 of Rankins speech already delivered here in the city, which by the way is very incorrect, tho' there may be this many distributed in the next month or so here. He has also been asked to follow very closely the movements of the United Sons of America, as mentioned before, but they seem to be very anxious to follow this daily. He has also heard of the book on THE JEW REFUGEE, and is very anxious to get hold of a copy at once if possible. He is still playing the local Police Dept., and seems to be doing well with G2, and the ONI, according to him.

Mr. Bellamy, of the FBI today received a casting back from the Ford Motor Car Co., with some information, that he had asked for, as the Part# had been obliterated somehow, and he was tracing it down. He is still working on the material that is reaching the market supposed to be Salvage, which was mentioned some time ago in a report.

Mr. Price, today delivered Production Schedule to Mr. Bugas, and said this was the first time in a week that he had delivered it, as it was now being picked up by one of his agents at the Plant, and that he had only taken this down because he had to take this stuff to Bellamy anyway.

He says that Milton Boyd is now a Supervisor for the Bureau, and is being well received at the Ford Motor Co. so far. He says there is a regular staff off the Bureau out at the Plant most of the time.

Tomorrow Mr. Price is to meet two men from Great Lakes Naval Hdqtrs, One a Lieut. Commander, and one a Commander. To meet them at 10 A.M., and take them on a tour through Willow Run, have lunch with them, and remain there until 4 or 5 P.M.. He has not been given their names yet, nor their mission but is meeting them at the above time in the morning.

The FBI seem to be handling more and more of their own work now, without help from the Ford Staff, which is a very good idea for the present at least as they will be much further ahead, and save a lot of time. However ONI, is receiving very close cooperation from Ford, and they also have asked for information on United Sons of America, tho' I cannot figure why, as they have a pretty comprehensive report in this direction already.

GOVERNOR KELLY—DETROIT'S WAR EFFORT REQUIRES A GRAND JURY!

The Communist Party of Michigan endorses and wholeheartedly supports the just indignation of labor and all patriotic Detroiters at the vicious anti-Negro provocations of Prosecutor Dowling and Chief-of-Police Witherspoon.

It must now be clear to all, including those who formerly were unconvinced, that a grand jury investigation is imperative. But Mr. Dowling has now shown himself to be not only firmly opposed to calling a grand jury but also utterly unqualified to do so, for he himself as well as Mr. Witherspoon must be thoroughly investigated. The people of Detroit demand to know what is behind their use of the language of Hitler and the KKK to slander the Negro people and their organizations, an attitude which can only serve to spur on and encourage the hoodlum and subversive elements which disgraced our city on June 21-22.

The Negro people, their press, and organizations, in line with the purposes of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices and the principles of freedom and democracy for which we are fighting a great war, are exercising their right to contribute their utmost on a basis of equality toward the victory of our country and the United Nations. It is this laudable and patriotic aim, not the well-known purposes and actions of the KKK, which Mr. Dowling calls "the biggest instigator of the riots."

Our Commander-in-Chief recently asked the heads of government agencies, including the Attorney General, to "give special attention to the problem" of attacks on racial minorities. All patriotic and progressive Detroiters, and especially the great labor movement, must unitedly petition Governor Kelly to set up a grand jury, so that the unsavory and disloyal Fifth Column may be once and for all cleaned out of our city, unhampered by discord and organized disunity, may proceed with its task of producing the urgently needed arms for the approaching victory over fascism.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MICHIGAN

2119 Grand River, Detroit

Detroit Free Press

Sunday July 30th 1943

100-11956-19

Detroit Mich.
Aug. 20th. 1943.

Big changes are now going on in the Communist Party, as far as their Policies are concerned, and it would appear that they are following much after the line, they spoke of last fall, when they were to start out through the Press, using various papers and magazines.

The Detroit Free Press now appears to be one of their chief outlets here in Michigan, and in their paper of Aug. 20th 1943, there appears an article by CATHERINE LYNCH, on rice control here, compared with that of Canada.

Catherine Lynch, is one of the, WOMENS COMMISSION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE STATE. There are only 11 of these in the whole State of Michigan.

Also an article was run in the first two issues of the same date on the Communists getting away from the Caucasus's etc. THIS ARTICLE WAS NOT PRINTED IN THE THIRD ISSUE OF THE SAME DATE AS CATHERINE LYNCH ON THE ADVICE OF THE STATE COMMITTEE C.P. GOT TO KNIGHT THE EDITOR AND HAD THE ARTICLE DELETED.

Another publication, enclosed, called COMMON SENSE, is being distributed through the Unions, and carries a lot of rewrites from the Daily Worker, as well as strong C.P. Propaganda. John Anderson is the President, of this publication, and Nat Ganley is the Business Agent, (really the editor). This is part of the New Communist Policy, and a result of the advice of the Central Committee.

Jake Spolanski, is in Chicago at the present time, presumably making arrangements on his new set up from New York. Since last reporting on his new set-up, he let the fact drop that this is really a combination of backers, including Big Banking Circles, Big Business, and also a very prominent lawyer, who had been in politics in New York. So it would seem that we are again coming back to MINZER, tho' the inference still is that Belaski is still in the set-up somewhere. Will probably get a better line on this after Spolanski returns from Chicago.

Incidentally, Harry Bennett flew to Chicago last night, but did not specify very clearly what his business was there.

C. Price is still working on the case of Dorothy Waring, versus G. L.K. Smith, case, and now has drawn another woman of many Aliases, Ann Kreuger, into it; and his contacts from Philadelphia and New York, say that the FBI has a very large file on both of these women. The reports are many and lengthy, but can send in a complete file of this when he completes it, if of any interest.

The United Sons of America, are moving along fairly well, and steadily gaining membership in this State as well as others. The National Organizing may turn out to be a two man job shortly, and if so, Harvey Hansen, will go on the road with Ward Long. Hansen is now watching the 'WORKERS PARTY'? very closely, and the Defense Shops, are becoming flooded with their literature, mostly printed by Labor Action.

In furtherance on Spolanski, he claims to have been set up here in Detroit, with G2, through Fabershaw in Chicago, and says that he can get about all the information he wants out of this office.

7/10
Hansen
see 10/10

WZ
10/18
*James J. [unclear]
Committee
Gen. Mintzer*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box #2118
Detroit 31 - Michigan
September 24, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to personal and confidential letter from the Bureau dated September 10, 1943, relative to statements attributed to HARVEY HANSEN in the case entitled, "HARVEY HANSEN, INTERNAL SECURITY," specifically the statement "some kind of Gestapo on a nation-wide basis."

The Bureau has previously been advised in detail as to the activities of SPOLANSKY and his background, as well as to HARVEY HANSEN and his background. It is to be noted that the Bureau has been advised that in the opinion of agents of the Detroit Field Office HANSEN is a blow-hard.

No further information has come to the attention of this office which substantiates or corroborates HANSEN'S remarks concerning SPOLANSKY'S activities. A review of information received in the past does not reflect that there is any basis for such a remark on the part of HANSEN.

It is known to me and to agents of this office that SPOLANSKY has been in the investigative business for some time and that in recent years his main client and main source of revenue has been from some Jewish organization in New York, which has retained him as a representative in this area for the salary of \$100 per week. SPOLANSKY has spent his time gathering information to the best of my knowledge on various topics, including both Communism and Nazism and anti-semitic activities. According to SPOLANSKY'S own statements to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert T. Ross, he has submitted all of his reports to the organization who employs him in New York and he knows that this organization in turn submits copies of these reports to the Bureau.



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Letter to the Bureau

September 24, 1943

Recently SPOLANSKY advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross that he had been promoted; that he is leaving the city of Detroit; and that he is to have a permanent position as a supervisor with this Jewish organization in New York which will pay him considerably more money; that he will live in New York with his family, but that he intends to maintain his contacts in the cities of Detroit, Chicago and vicinity. He stated that he will make periodic trips to this area for the purpose of determining activities in this area, to contact his so-called "informants", and to obtain the information which they have.

Very truly yours,



John S. Bugas
SAC

RTR:BJG

100-179502 - 2-1

October 25, 1943

RECORDED

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Detroit

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 24, 1943, in this matter, in which you advised that no information has come to your attention to substantiate Spolansky's alleged activities in organizing a nationwide private investigative group.

It is noted that you have advised that Spolansky's main client in recent years has been a Jewish organization in New York. In this connection it is entirely possible that this organization is the American Jewish Committee and the person with whom Spolansky has had contact and who is connected with the organization is George Mintzer.

Relative to recent activities of Spolansky you are advised that Bureau confidential informant [redacted] recently submitted information along the following lines.

On September 21, 1943, Spolansky left for New York City where he was to spend approximately ten days looking for a residence. He planned to move his residence there approximately October 1, 1943, at which time he was to have taken up duties as a "Coordinator of Information" (Communist, Law).

Associated with him in New York City will be Benjamin Gitlow. Gitlow is in turn associated with Eugene Lyons, Max Eastman and Joseph Zack, alleged former Comintern agent who is reported to have testified against Maurice Sugar in the Sugar-Tessmer case, saying he met Sugar in a meeting of the Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party. Zack is described as a shrewd individual and skillful in ascertaining the Party "line" in front activities. Zack is said to be a close confidante of Zygmund Dabrowski, alleged former head of the National Ford Organizing Committee.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 14

OCT 26 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Others said to be associated with Spolansky are Larry Davitow, described as an ex-Socialist and former head of the Local Department of the United Automobile Aircraft Agricultural Implement Workers. Spolansky is also said to be connected with Leo Mack of the Detroit Police Department's Special Investigation Squad. Mack is alleged to have turned an operator over to Spolansky. The opinion has been expressed that possibly Harry Mikulak is on Spolansky's pay roll.

Also allegedly associated with Spolansky is Louis U. Fraina, alias Louis Corey, which latter name this individual uses at the present time. (The Bureau has been conducting an investigation relative to this individual with Cincinnati as office of origin.) Fraina was formerly, in the early 1920's, very high in the Communist Party and was alleged to be a Comintern agent.

Another individual who is said to be possibly connected with Spolansky is John W. Koop, alias Kuc, said to be formerly connected with the Ford Motor Car Company.

The foregoing information has been supplied to you so that you may be further advised in this matter. It is desired that you continue to remain alert for any indications of Spolansky's activities along these lines and attempt to make discreet and circumspect inquiries to ascertain the exact nature of the organization with which Spolansky is presently said to be connected.

The New York Office, which is designated copies of this letter, shall continue inquiries along these lines and advise the Bureau immediately of any specific information obtained.

It is expected that close attention and careful supervision be given to this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: New York

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EHW:PMC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 22, 1943

87

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY
FORMED BY JACOB SPOLANSKY

There is attached a personal and confidential letter to the SAC in Detroit with copies designated for the New York Office which sets forth information received from Confidential Informants [redacted] relative to the activities of Jacob Spolansky in organizing an investigative group to inquire into the Communist Party in this country as well as into an alleged anti-Semitic campaign. [redacted] has advised that Spolansky informed of working with someone in New York City whom he described as being former "Chief Asst. Dist. Atty." for the State of New York. Confidential Informant [redacted] in a cover letter has stated that [redacted] guessed the backer of Spolansky might be Bruce Bielaski but that he did not believe this individual is connected in this matter. [redacted] also remarked that he did not believe anyone "would tie up with his brother Frank."

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It is to be noted that previous information in this matter was supplied by the Detroit Office in the case entitled "Harvey Hansen, Internal Security" which was received from a technical surveillance on Hansen. On August 7, 1943, Hansen was talking to an unknown individual relative to Spolansky's organizing "some kind of a Gestapo on a nationwide basis." A letter was directed from the Bureau to Detroit requesting that the Office remain alert for any additional details.

A review of the files concerning Frank Bielaski reflects that in November 1942 the Bureau was advised by former Special Agent Howard D. Harris, Cincinnati, Ohio, that he had received a request from Frank Bielaski for his services in conducting confidential personnel investigations. An outline of the duties of the "agents" for Bielaski and the general nature of their work was submitted to Harris who turned it over to the Bureau. In addition, the New York Office was advised in March 1943 by F. D. Lockwood, head of the New York Credit Exchange, New York City, that he had issued credential letters to several investigators for Frank Bielaski. These investigators were to be engaged in conducting investigations of Government employees. Later Lockwood supplied the names of several individuals connected with Bielaski, however, not including Spolansky. At the time Lockwood also stated the group maintained headquarters at the Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th Street, New York City. Subsequently it was ascertained by SAC Jerome Doyle from Captain Murray Gurfein of the Office of Strategic Services in New York City that that



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agency had on several occasions called upon Bielaski's group to conduct discreet investigations relative to potential employees, advising that trouble had previously been experienced with the agency's own investigators.

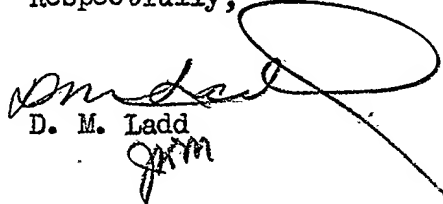
(It might be noted that the use by OSS of a private investigative agency was presented to the Department as a violation of Section 53, Title 5 of the U. S. Code which prohibits the use of private detective agencies by Governmental agencies. The Bureau was informed by Mr. Ugo Carusi that this statute involved fiscal matters and there is no penalty clause and that the only effective way to meet a violation is by withholding payment of the salary of the persons so employed.)

Thereafter, the Los Angeles Office advised of Lucian C. ~~Wheeler~~, 6253 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, being connected with Bielaski and receiving instructions and advice identical to that received by Harris who furnished his material to the Bureau.

The foregoing information which was supplied by the New York Office concerning Frank Bielaski is also incorporated in the letter to Detroit for its information in this matter as possibly having a connection with that received concerning the activities of Spolansky. It will be noted that both the Detroit and New York Offices have been instructed to find out the identity and character of the investigative group with which Spolansky and Bielaski are affiliated. Both Offices have been admonished to handle this matter discreetly.

It is accordingly suggested that consideration be given to forwarding this letter to Detroit and New York so that the Bureau will be advised of any future indications of Spolansky's group being active.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd
JRM

Attachment

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Detroit, Michigan
October 13 - 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Director, FBI

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 23, 1943, bearing the above-entitled caption. Bureau letter advised that Confidential Informant [] had advised that on Friday, October 6, 1943, (In all probability this should have been August 6, 1943.) at 7:00 A.M., a man arrived in Detroit, Michigan, by plane from New York City and is reported to have immediately contacted JACOB SPOLANSKY of Detroit, Michigan.

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Bureau letter went on to state that it was the Informant's impression that this individual from New York in all probability was one of the BIELASKI brothers from New York City.

In order to verify this unknown individual's arrival in Detroit on August 6, 1943, inquiry was made at the Detroit City Airport, at which time Mr. DON NORTON, Ticket Office Manager, stated that the Detroit City Airport did not maintain in their files a log of incoming passengers from any other city or state. NORTON stated that this information should be obtained from the New York Municipal Airport, Jackson Heights, Long Island, (LaGuardia Airport). In this connection Mr. NORTON suggested that Mr. KENNETH SMITH, Supervisor of Reservations be contacted in an effort to obtain a list of individuals who left New York City on that particular day for Detroit, Michigan. The New York Office is being hereby requested to conduct the above investigation with the idea in mind of definitely ascertaining whether or not it was one of the BIELASKI brothers who came to Detroit on August 6, 1943.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge ROBERT T. ROSS was telephonically contacted by SPOLANSKY on October 7, 1943, with regard to another matter, at which time Mr. ROSS discreetly ascertained from SPOLANSKY that SPOLANSKY was planning on moving his family to New York City on about October 25, 1943. SPOLANSKY at that time advised that he was connected with the American Jewish Committee in New York City and that he had recently discussed with Agents of the New York Office a matter relative to some pamphlets entitled "Jewish Refugees" which were apparently being circulated throughout the country. SPOLANSKY stated that he was attempting to ascertain further information relative to the circulation of these pamphlets.



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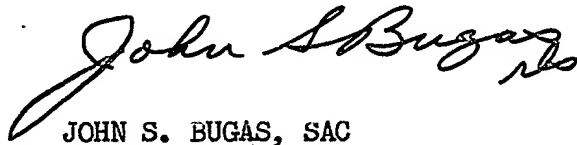
(Letter to the Director
dated October 13, 1943)

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

At the present time the Detroit Office has no further information relative to the activities of SPOLANSKY or possible activities of SPOLANSKY with regard to the information set forth in Bureau letter of September 23, 1943.

This is to advise that in line with Bureau instructions no open inquiries will be made relative to the possibility of SPOLANSKY'S being connected with a new organization in New York City, and no further active investigation is being conducted by the Detroit Office in the absence of any specific request from the Bureau. The facts as set forth in Bureau letter, however, will be borne in mind, and in the event any information is received at the Detroit Office relative to this matter the same will be immediately forwarded to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,


JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

JWW:JLE
62-1339
cc: New York Office

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

JES:MEM
62-7773

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

October 12, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 23, 1943, concerning the above captioned individual and his activities as reported by Confidential Informants [redacted] in the formation of an "International Information Bureau" presumably under the direction of FRANK B. BIELASKI although it was also noted that SPOLANSKY has alleged that he was financed by GEORGE J. MINTZER, New York City, and further that information presently available does not reflect any connection between BIELASKI and MINTZER.

Pursuant to the reference letter Mr. F. D. LOCKWOOD of the New York Credit Exchange has again been discreetly contacted with regard to the "highly secret undercover squad of government investigators working under the direction of FRANK BIELASKI," to certain members of which, as previously advised, he had issued credential letters of the New York Credit Exchange. Mr. LOCKWOOD stated to Special Agent J. E. Seykora that he knew of no subsequent developments in this connection, but that as soon as he could appropriately do so he would contact JOSEPH F. KROPPI, alias Kropolowsky, a member of the group, for the purpose of securing additional information. LOCKWOOD'S interest would be based on the credential letters which he issued and which are still outstanding. Mr. LOCKWOOD pointed out that KROPPI is sometimes difficult to reach but stated that he would arrange to contact him at the first opportunity.

With reference to the connections between SPOLANSKY and MINTZER, reference is made to the report of Special Agent Seykora dated January 23, 1943, re. RUSSIAN FASCISTS UNION, ET AL; INTERNAL SECURITY G - J. VOORHIS ACT, REGISTRATION ACT; Bureau file #65-2302.



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OCT 15 1943

100-178502-24
35 OCT 15 1943
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Letter to Director
NY 62-7773

October 12, 1943

As indicated therein Mr. MINTZER made available the reports which he had received from Confidential Informants bearing upon the subject matter of the investigation. The information furnished by his Confidential Informants in Detroit was such as to require additional information regarding the sources and basic or underlying facts which would support, or enlarge upon the information furnished. When this was explained to Mr. MINTZER he identified his Informant as JACOB SPOLANSKY whose services he had engaged in behalf of his committee. Mr. MINTZER then stated that if necessary he would arrange to have SPOLANSKY come to New York and that he could then be questioned in detail by Agent Seykora. Mr. MINTZER was advised that this would not be necessary at this time as it appeared that SPOLANSKY could be interviewed by a Bureau Agent in Detroit, to which MINTZER stated he had no objection.

This suggests the possibility that the contact with Mr. MINTZER in the RUSSIAN FASCISTS UNION matter could now be renewed and arrangements made to have SPOLANSKY, when he is next in New York, interviewed by Agent Seykora in this connection and incidentally obtain information as to his present activities.

The Bureau's views as to the desirability of this procedure would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

[redacted]
Aug. 10, 1943.

Mr. E.A. Tamm,
3353 Rummeyde Place, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Tamm:

Referring to attached report from [redacted] particularly regarding the supposedly new connection made by Spolanski.

As yet, we don't know just what this is all about but I have told [redacted] to do his best in trying to find out just what this new movement is. Spolanski didn't have much to say except that he understood that it was a National Movement to keep track of the Communist Party and that his job was going to be to place and get informants in every city in the U.S.A. where the Party was active.

Spolanski didn't mention any names and [redacted] is guessing in his mention of Bruce Belaski. I hardly believe that Bruce Belaski is connected with this as I understand he has a very good position at around \$25,000.00 per year. And I don't believe anyone would tie up with his brother Frank.

Very truly yours,
[redacted]

Detroit Mich.
Aug. 8th. 1943.

On Friday Oct. 6th. 1943, at 7 A.M. in the morning, a man arrived in Detroit Mich., by plane from New York City, and is reported to have immediately contacted Jake Spolanski.

This man, Spolanski claims, worked very closely to him, in the FBI, at the time Spolanski was working for them. He also was a former Chief Ass't Dist. Att'y., for the State of New York, according to Spolanski.

The man, who I presume must be, Belaski, made a definite proposition to Spolanski to move to New York, and become connected with a movement to form an International Information Bureau, or at least a National one, and to appoint operatives in every section of the Country. He specially mentioned the Communist Party, and asked Spolanski if he thought he could cover this, and all subversive angles. The remuneration for this was a very large figure, and the possibilities of making a fortune, was apparently evident.

There was only one delay on this matter, and that was the fact the real leader of this movement was out of contact for a couple of weeks or so but that it would be a mere matter of formality when he did return, and that Spolanski could in the meantime start to prepare his moving arrangements.

Spolanski accordingly accepted this offer, and expects to go to New York City, this week to look up living quarters. He also informed me that he would first go to Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, and there set up contacts in the Communist Party, and from here would try to swing in the Anti-Semitic campaign, as a subversive move, and try for contacts in this movement also, tho' he does not know just where to look for this as yet.

I told him that

and was but he said that I was being foolish as there was a

and that I would easily be able Promised to have lunch with him this week, but hope I can keep him from suggesting my name to the Dies Committee, at least.

He also asked if I would try to hunt up some of this Anti-Semitic stuff, and try to help him out by finding out where it was coming from. He is very anxious to get a copy of the 'Jew Refugee' book, which he has somehow heard of. (AM SENDING THIS BOOK TO YOU UNDER SEPARATE COVER, PLEASE PHOTOSTAT AND RETURN IF POSSIBLE OR SEND ME IT BACK WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH WITH IT SO I CAN HAVE IT HERE UNTIL I OBTAIN ANOTHER WHICH I AM TRYING TO DO NOW.) Am not giving it to him or letting him know I have it of course.

G. Price was called twice yesterday by Stan Fay, and told to contact Gerald L.K. Smith, and to get information on a new organization known as the Non-Partisan Friends of Democracy, or some similar name that he could not be real sure of, but had been instructed to find out just how they were supposed to be using the Ford name for quotations, or other references. Will clarify this, after Charley has made the contact, if he has not already done so. He also had again delivered the Schedule, to Bugas on Friday morning, or rather around the noon hour. He also has been asked to get a line on the 'American Mothers' league, of which Mrs. Knowles here in Detroit appears to be the operating head. Mary Walters seems to be the operating head in Pontiac, and a real good friend of Alderman, as well as Lyman Jr. expect further on some of these things very soon.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED
INDEXED
HW:PMC
100-179502-25

September 23, 1943

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Detroit

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

Dear Sir:

With reference to my letter of September 10, 1943, concerning the captioned individual, I wanted to bring to your attention additional information which has been received from Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning the activities of Spolansky in forming a private investigative agency.

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The pertinent information in this matter which has been furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] is as follows:

"On Friday Oct. 6th, 1943, at 7 A.M. in the morning, a man arrived in Detroit, Mich., by plane from New York City, and is reported to have immediately contacted Jake Spolansky.

"This man, Spolansky claims, worked very closely to him, in the FBI, at the time Spolansky was working for them. He also was a former Chief Ass't. Dist. Att'y., for the State of New York, according to Spolansky.

"The man, who I presume must be Bielacki, made a definite proposition to Spolansky to move to New York and become connected with a movement to form an International Information Bureau, or at least a Mr. Tolson E. A. Tamm one, and to appoint operatives in every section of the Country. Mr. Clegg He specially mentioned the Communist Party, and asked Spolansky if he Mr. Coffey thought he could cover this, and all subversive angles. The remuneration for this was a very large figure, and the possibilities of making a Mr. Glavin fortune were apparently evident. There was only one delay on this matter Mr. Ladd and that was the fact the real leader of this movement was out of contact Mr. Nichols for a couple of weeks or so but that it would be a mere matter of formalities Mr. Rosen for when he did return, and that Spolansky could in the meantime start to Mr. Tracy prepare his moving arrangements.

Mr. Carson Spolansky apparently accepted this offer and expects to go to Mr. Harbo New York City this week to look up living quarters. He also informed Mr. Hendon that he would first go to Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, and there Mr. Mumford being in the Anti-Semitic campaign, as a subversive move, and try for Mr. Starke contacts in this movement also, that he does not know just where to Mr. Quinn Tamm look for this as yet. Mr. Nease
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Miss Gandy

52 NOV 4 1943

SEP 24 12 40 PM '43
RECEIVED - DETROIT

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page.

SAC, Detroit

- 2 -

In addition, the following information has been supplied by Bureau Confidential Informant [redacted]

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b7D

"August 25, 1943, Mr. Spolansky called up and stated that he had just returned from a trip to Chicago and New York City; that while there he had established his connection to set up a system in Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, Washington and named about 20 cities the others which this writer is unable to remember; that he would live in New York City but wouldn't move for six weeks as he can't find a place there. Stated that he would visit each city in his district once a month to collect the information. Stated that he had Ben Gitlow, former national head of the Communist Party, on his pay roll.

"Stated that prominent persons are alarmed because Germany went to the left in the last elections; that his sponsors fear that the USA faced a turn to the left after the war; that if Germany is beaten to the knees and starved she will go communist; that if Germany goes communist, Europe, with the possible exception of England, will go communist. That they believe that after this war Russia will pick up her communist propaganda, intensify it and possibly set the world on fire. So his organization seeks to analyze trends of thought, know what the people are thinking and talking about, etc.

"He stated that Pat. Sgt. Leo Back was going to turn over a gun to him who knew the left in this area very well. He did not say who the man was. Spolansky sought an interview with this writer within the next two days."

With further reference to this matter, the Bureau was advised in November 1942 that Frank H. Bielaski, whose address at the time was 16 East 11th Street, New York City, and who is the brother of Bruno Bielaski, was endeavoring to form an organization to conduct confidential personnel investigations. This information was first brought to the attention of the Bureau by Howard H. Harris, former Agent in the Bureau, who had been forwarded a letter by Frank Bielaski requesting Harris' services for remuneration. Harris, however, did not accept, and he furnished to the Bureau the letter and memorandum sent to him by Frank Bielaski. A photostatic copy of the memorandum is being made available to you. The exact size of Frank Bielaski's organization was not reported at the time.

In March 1943 Mr. F. D. Lockwood, head of the New York Credit Exchange, volunteered information to the New York Office relative to Bielaski's organization. He stated that he had furnished "agents" of Bielaski's group at their request credential letters indicating they were connected with the New York Credit Exchange as investigators. The credentials were allegedly for the use of making undercover investigations. Mr. Lockwood subsequently advised that the headquarters of Bielaski's group were located in April 1943 at the Hotel Van Homenerlee, 17 East 11th Street, New York City, and that the group was working for the Federal Government to uncover "irregularities" but could not carry the credentials

SAC, Detroit

- 3 -

of some governmental agency because the work was highly secretive. Mr. Ladd also furnished the following names of individuals to whom he had furnished confidential letters: Irving L. Halstead, New York City; L. C. Duke, Westchester County, New York; Joseph T. Kropp, alias Brodowski, Bronx, New York; David H. Green, Bridgeport, Connecticut; and George J. Arnold, Washington, D. C.

In April 1943 the Los Angeles Field Division informed that Lucian C. Wheeler, 6253 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, was working for Bielski and had received instructions from Bielski identical to those in the attached photostatic copy entitled "Memorandum for Agents."

It was learned by Special Agent in Charge Jerome Doyle in March 1943 through a discreet contact with Captain Murray Gurfin of the New York Office of the Office of Strategic Services that that agency had on several occasions called upon the Bielski group to conduct discreet investigations relative to the background and character of persons in whom the Office of Strategic Services had an interest as potential employees. This group had been used by the Office of Strategic Services in view of difficulties they had had with their own investigators.

For your further information relative to the Bielski group, the information relative to the Office of Strategic Services utilizing the services of a private detective agency to conduct certain investigations was brought to the attention of the Department in view of the provisions of Title 5, Section 53 of the United States Code which states in effect that no private detective agency shall be employed in the Government service. The Department subsequently advised that this statute pertained to fiscal matters and there was no penalty clause with respect to it.

In the case entitled "Robert L. Crimian, Internal Security - C" (Detroit Office origin), it is noted that Crimian has advised that Groland and Nicholas Salovich, brother-in-law of former Detective Sergeant Harry Piculiac of the Detroit Police Department, attempted to organize a Detroit branch of the Non-Resistant League for Americans and it is also noted that Groland alleged he was financed by George L. Hunter, New York City. No information is noted in the files concerning Bielski which reflects a connection between him and Hunter. However, the immediate foregoing data have been referred to so as to furnish complete details in this matter appearing in the Bureau's files.

The foregoing information has been brought to your attention so that you may be advised of all aspects in the matter. You are instructed to discreetly obtain concrete details concerning Groland's past connections and, if possible, the identity and character of the group with which he is reportedly affiliated. The information obtained by you relative to this matter should be supplied to the Bureau immediately upon its receipt. No open inquiries, however, should be made.

SAC, Detroit

- 1 -

For the information of the New York Office, which is designated copies of this letter, the Detroit Office learned from a highly confidential and reliable source that Harvey Hansen, who is connected with the United States of America, on August 7, 1943, remarked that Spolansky, who was a former employee of the Dies Committee, was active in organizing "some kind of a Gestapo on a nationwide basis." At the time Hansen referred to Spolansky being backed by someone in New York City.

The New York Office is also instructed to immediately ascertain through highly discreet action the entire picture in this matter, including the size and character of Bielacki's investigative group. Furthermore, discreet attempts should be made to obtain the identity and the purpose of the group or organization which is sponsoring Bielacki's activities. In this connection, it is noted in the New York Office's letter of April 6, 1943, entitled "Formation of Organization to Conduct Confidential Personal Investigations by Frank E. Bielacki," there exists a possibility of obtaining additional details from Mr. Lockwood concerning the individuals and their backers to whom he issued credential letters. This angle should be checked into through a discreet contact with Mr. Lockwood.

I desire that both the Detroit and New York Offices handle this matter immediately and thoroughly, at the same time using discretion in whatever action is taken. You are being held responsible for currently advising the Bureau of your progress in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York

Enclosure *pw*

RECORDED
100-179502-24

November 1, 1943

SAC, NEW YORK

PERSONAL ATTENTION

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY; SECURITY MATTER (X).

REF: 5-18

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Field Division captioned as above and which makes general reference to the activities of Jacob Spolansky, the subject, and also Frank B. Bielaski. This letter also referred to the activities of George J. Mintzer of New York City, who apparently is the individual to whom Jacob Spolansky makes his reports.

The New York office indicates that inasmuch as Spolansky is to be interviewed upon arrangements made by Mr. Mintzer in the near future and in connection with the Russian Fascist Union case, in the event the Bureau sees no objection, Special Agent Seykora in conducting the interview with Spolansky might incidentally attempt to obtain information as to his present activities.

It is pointed out that copies of the New York office letter of October 12, 1943, were not indicated for the Detroit office. Copies of this communication are being designated not only for the Detroit office but also for the Philadelphia office, in view of information set out later in this communication and which was received from a confidential source and forwarded to the Bureau.

With regard to the question of whether Special Agent Seykora should endeavor to ascertain of Spolansky any information as to his present activities, the Bureau sees no objection to Agent Seykora discreetly attempting to draw out Spolansky on this point without, of course, exhibiting any interest which might be characterized as undue or unwarranted. In other words, proper discretion should be used in the matter.

For the information of New York, Detroit and Philadelphia offices, a confidential source available to the Bureau has furnished information indicating that Spolansky has been active recently in Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia. The source alleges that Spolansky received a payment of approximately \$400.00 from the U. S. Treasury. This payment is said to have been made in connection with some work that Spolansky performed during the race riots in Detroit, and there is some indication that he may have been employed by the Dies Committee in that connection. His activities in Chicago are not mentioned other than he made a very short visit to that city during the early part of October. Reportedly, Spolansky is to proceed to New York City late this month, after which his family will join him when arrangements have been made for a residence there. It is also reported that he may be associated with Espinosa of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Philadelphia and that Spolansky will accordingly visit the Philadelphia area three or four times a month. Spolansky is also described as presently being engaged in an attempt to drum up for the Communist Party for information, and the statement has been made that he is authorized to pay up to \$300.00 a month to the right man.

★ NOV 3 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

DEC 1 1943

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SAC, NEW YORK

receiving copies of this letter. In the event the data received from the confidential source available to the Bureau is incorporated in a report or other communications, the same should be appropriately paraphrased in order that the identity of the informant may be protected.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Detroit
Philadelphia
(with enclosure)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 30, 1943.

35422

11
August 25, 1943 Mr. Spolansky called up and stated that he had just returned from a trip to Chicago and New York City; that while he had established his connection to set up a system in Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, Washington and named about 20 cities the others which this writer is unable to remember; that he would live in New York City but wouldn't move for six weeks as he can't find a place there. Stated that he would visit each city in his district once a month to collect the information. Stated that he had Ben Gitlow former national head of the Communist Party on his payroll.

Stated that prominent persons are alarmed because Canada went to the left in the last elections; that his sponsors fear that the USA faces a turn to the left after the war; that if Germany is beaten to the knees and starved she will go communist; that if Germany goes communist Europe with the possible exception of England will go communist. That they believe that after this war Russia will pick up her communist propaganda, intensify it and possibly set the world on fire. So his organization seeks to analyse trends of thought, know what the people are thinking and talking about, etc.

He stated that Det. Sgt. Leo Mack was going to turn over a man to him who knew the left in this area very well. He did not say who the man was. Spolansky sought an interview with this writer within the next two days.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-179502-25X

100-255703-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 6 1943

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

INITIALS ON FILE

JAN 14 1957

b2
b7DDetroit, Mich.
Sept. 16th, 1943.

Jake Spolanski, has gone to Chicago, to wind up his present affairs, and to get set for his new job. He expects to move to New York, right after his return, and then start out to make his new contacts. The set-up here will be the same as mentioned previously, and the only connection he is still seeking, is one to check G.L.P. Smith, which so far he apparently has apparently failed to do.

The rumor is slowly gaining momentum here that the speech made by Kahn, at the Civil Rights Federation last Sunday, in which he virtually accused Henry Ford of being the head of German activities in the U. S. A. is the opening gun by the Jews for a campaign against Ford. This is also felt a little throughout the Ford organization, but they do not appear at all worried about it. The Civil Rights are beginning to join in with the C.P. here a little more openly, and the literature is being also given out at Party meetings.

Part of the Jews here think that the C. P. will virtually take over in the U. S. A., due to their deep labor controls, and they are already preparing to have their men set in the Party, even they have to come to an open break over the Jewish question relative to Hitler, and the deals necessary to save the Jews in Europe.

Maurie Silverman, long identified with the labor movements here in Detroit, stated this week that a nephew of his had been given a letter to Wilfred Hall of the Chamber of Commerce relative to receiving a job, and that upon presentation of the letter to Hall, he was immediately notified that they did not have anything to do with putting Jews on the payroll, and that Hall had contacted a Jewish Agency, and sent the nephew over there for a job, very flatly refusing to do anything for him as he was a Jew. This made Silverman very angry, and he stated that he was about to go over and join the C.P., so that if they came into power before long, he would be on the inside, and if not, he would be in a good spot to operate for some one who wanted information. This man is a smart operator in the Unions, and do not quite catch his slant at the present time, but undoubtedly, there is an angle somewhere that may come out in the open later.

C. Price is now working on the Legislation angle, relative to the new Bill expected to come before Congress relative to the Standardization of Automobile Dies etc., and has a letter from the East to the effect that Du Pont is undoubtedly behind the move, to put the Squeeze on Fords. These reports point strongly to someone who is apparently looking for a job with Fords, and they fail to have any concrete facts whatsoever, just the old build up of creating a possible situation, and suggestion for its counter-action. He has been cut off from most of his FBI contacts, altogether and no longer delivers the schedules etc. He is also trying to look into the activities of Jake Spolanski a little bit, tho' said that this was not very important right at the present time. There is also an operative reported to be working for the Industrial Secret Service Co., out at the Bomber Plant and they are very anxious to learn his assignment. He is Paul Richardson in the Instrument Experimental Laboratory.

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INDEXED

RECORDED

79503-26
OCT 27 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

52 NOV 12 1943

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-73511-294

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Detroit Mich.
Oct. 5th, 1943.

Wm. Lyman Jr., has been going around Detroit lately, distributing literature, in favor of Carey for Mayor (circular enclosed). This man he claims is backed by Nationalists, and also the N. W. L..

The real truth of this statement is questionable, as this man is violently Anti-Semetic, and a bit of a Nut, as it were. He may however have the backing of a number of Anti-Semetic organizations, but do not think he will get very far on this ticket.

Lyman became quite confidential in his conversations with some parties last Saturday night, and told them that the chief backer of his group was DURANT, the former automobile man who is now ill in New York City. He claims that they have no set organization other than a group of people who take advantage of every opportunity to spread Nationalist Propaganda.

This man is now very easily accessible for information, but other than distributing literature, and hanging around Mrs. Knowles, he appears to be waiting for some further instructions as to what he is to do. He is still living at the address forwarded a short time ago.

C. Price has been taking a couple of weeks off, to get himself setup in a new organization, headed by Byron Orth, and has so far been pretty successful in handling some negotiation work, on contracts for the Ford Motor Co., with some outside concerns, strictly through his connections in the Co.. There is a little more to this angle, but will not discuss it at this writing.

He has informed me that for some reason or other, his connections with the FBI here have been cut off almost entirely, and that they are beginning to tighten up an awful lot, with their conversations and actions. He very rarely hears much about them any more, and claims that they have also been far more discreet around the Ford Co., as far as talk was concerned. IN OTHER WORDS HE EXPRESSED HIMSELF THAT THE BUREAU WERE FINALLY BEGINNING TO GET SMART AND NOT TALK TOO MUCH.

He still is doing some work on Dorothy Waring and her Pals, and has a good sized file on them. This is a lot of reporting from the East, and do not know whether it is worth, getting together or not; but unless someone is interested in the movements of these people, it does not seem very important, as she is an old Operator, who uses all the angels to get information, and does not appear any too smart.

Have [redacted] about all set up to go to work as [redacted] at the new Nutt Motor Rebuilders Plant, on the corner of Twelfth and Porter St., Detroit Mich., at a salary of \$125.00 per week, and bonus, which will partly repay him for some of his information, and bring him a little closer all the time for anything needed. He is supposed to go to work here some time this week. THIS INFORMATION IS VERY INDICATIVE AND HAND CONFIDENTIAL.

James Spolanski, is still in New York, and does not know when he will return as he has not yet found a place to live in that is satisfactory. He says that he is getting along alright on his new set-up and expects to go to Boston to get it started there.

Civil Rights Federation, have stopped holding Steering Comm. meetings apparently for the duration, and are going to also settle on to Civic and Political problems in harmony with the C.P.

59 NOV 13 1943

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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73511-275
ORIGINAL FILED IN

179502-27
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 13 1943

BHW:MIP

INTERNAL SECURITY

October 7, 1943

SAC, Detroit

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

The following information has been furnished by ~~Security Confidential Informant~~ concerning the activities of Spolanski and is being supplied to you for your confidential information and consideration:

"Four women were in town this week staying at the Rock-Cadillac Hotel, that caused a lot of stir around certain circles.

"They were, Dorothy ~~King~~, Ann ~~King~~, a Dr. ~~King~~, and one other, registered in 2045 and 2047.

"Anna made an appointment with Gerald L. Smith, to have lunch with him, and Smith showed up with his wife, which caused a little upset. He then took out a letter, saying that it was an introduction from the German American Chamber of Commerce.

"Smith then became quite excited, and started to raise his voice asking if this was some kind of a frame up, and threatened to expose her as a German agent, saying that he had no connection or acquaintance with the German American outfit at all.

"She became upset, as he continued to raise his voice, and attract others in the dining room, and got up and left the room followed by Smith who was still yelling her out. A Jewish boy in uniform, outside the room, said a few words to him, and then they separated, and went out different doors to the street. The others were not present at this time but have been apparently speaking their time in relation to Smith.

"Spolanski, peculiarly, was aware of some of the women in town, and also of their contacts, and advised agents in the matter. He later called Larry from New York and asked for information on a woman in town, and then informed Larry to tip off the FBI that they were just a few women working as couriers, and were working for the Communist Party only.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-179502-27X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 12 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

★ OCT 11 1943 P.M.

COPIES DESTROYED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2/7/59

2 OCT 13 1943

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

"This of course Smith laughed at, as they have already a file on these people showing them as operators for the Anti-Semitic League, in New York City. This confirmed the fact in Smith's mind, that Epolanski was very definitely working for the Jewish interests in his new job. These four also provoked the interest of the Ford Motor Co., who are helping Smith a lot, in exchange for information that he gives Fords."

A copy of this letter is being made available to the New York Office for its information and consideration in connection with the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, and in view of the activities of Dorothy Waring in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - New York - Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
OCT 11 1 12 PM '43
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

October

While coming with Jacob Spolansky yesterday it was learned that in November of this year Baron Wrangel will be indicted. Wrangel resides in New York City, is a white Russian. It is not known if he is a relative of the Baron Wrangel who fought with the Czarist Army against the revolutionary rabble of Lenin & Trotsky in 1917 to 1920 in Russia. If we remember correctly that Wrangel was executed by the Reds.

There is a Baron Wrangel in Detroit who is employed in some defense plant. He is a cousin to the New York Wrangel. The word Baron is a title and not a name.

The New York Wrangel is in the perfume business, is a traveling salesman and is believed to have been caught up with by tracing his banking connections. He is to be accused of being a German agent.

Mr. Spolansky showed two checks totaling \$397.00 from the United States Treasury for his work in the Detroit race riots for the Dies Committee. He worked 40 days and was paid at the rate of \$10.00 daily.

Mr. Spolansky stated that he was leaving for Chicago, Illinois on the following day and will return to Detroit October 14th. He will leave Detroit to take up residence in New York City on October 25th, his family will follow two days later. He has secured an apartment at \$1,200.00 yearly.

October 7th, 1943 Mr. Spolansky had lunch with Det. Sgt. Leo Mack and Det. Barry, both of Detroit Police Dept and who now constitute Detroit's Red Squad. This was at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Spolansky is working the Philadelphia area with the help of Espinosa of the U.S. Dept of Immigration and who is stationed at Philadelphia. This man Espinosa was associated with Spolansky for several years when they were both in the U.S. Dept of Justice. Espinosa has powerful connections in Washington and in the New Deal and is the brother in law of Chavez the Senator from New Mexico. Spolansky will make the Philadelphia area once weekly.

Spolansky will attempt to recruit a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party for an operator. He is prepared to offer \$800.00 salary. He recently recruited a number of operators, one of whom is Nelson Hewitt who is a Lt. Commander, retired in the U.S. Navy. Hewitt is a very capable man but drinks like a fish and chases women like an oversexed rooster.

Mr. Spolansky also revealed that he has very good ties with the British secret service and states that they have a much better secret service than the Americans have. He states that they use him and he uses them.

When we stated that Espinosa is helping Spolansky we did not mean that he is on a payroll. We mean that he helps him with information and Spolansky states that Espinosa has 256 operators but don't pay very much.

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b7D

t Mich.
Oth. 1943

A very startling speech was made by Mons'r. O'Sheehan of the Catholic Diocese here in Detroit Mich., Sunday Oct. 3rd., in the Ballroom of the Book Cadillac Hotel, before a crowd of about 700 invited guests.

Surprisingly, this has not appeared in any papers or been broadcast in any way, so assume that no reporters or operatives were present at the meeting.

He made some very caustic remarks that the British Government, were very often sending in one individual officer, to hoist the British Flag in a town that had been totally captured by American troops only, and that in general, the Americans were being given a very bad run around, without our government doing anything about it. He said that the Catholics in Europe were being singled out from other prisoners, and given less food and care, and that in General there was something very funny going on in the War that the people in this country should certainly get wise to before it was too late for our own good.

He said that the Central Committee of the Communist Party had a meeting a short time ago, in Mexico City, where they again laid plans for a world wide Revolution, and that nothing had been done about this, and inferred that the Party was being fostered by this Country also. He said that the Internationale had never been dissolved in any way, that they had merely broken their bodies up into sections that were more easily controlled and operated, on a Zone basis.

He had invited a number of selected persons to this who were more or less influential in the district, and laid down some so called facts that were very upsetting to the people in general, and to the Catholics in particular. He urged these people to educate all their friends to this fact and seems to be putting up a bid to cause some political upheaval. The inference that bodies of people were going to force us to deal with Hitler was undoubtedly directed toward the Jews, since the information of their decisions reached at their recent conclave in New York, is now seeping in to closed circles at a very rapid rate, and it appears that a move is now under way among the Catholics at least, to counteract any measures the Jews might take to lessen the penalty for Hitler. What with Kiplingers recent news letter, that unconditional surrender of Hitler was a thing of the past, and that the Government of the U.S.A. had gone behind closed doors to work this thing out, and other indications, according to them that would really mean that our boys had fought in vain, the feeling is slowly rising around here at least, that something is radically wrong inside our own Country, and that we may be sold down the river, for the sake of a few Jews in Europe.

These few things and others, are no doubt now in the minutes of that meeting, and are undoubtedly in the hands of Father Murphy, of Assumption College Windsor, who is O'Sheehan's secretary.

Gerald L.K. Smith, will have a write up on this, in the next issue of The Cross and Flag, and it is very interesting.

Jake Spolanski is back in town for a few days, but is leaving tomorrow again for Chicago. He has been contacting Leo Meck (Mesusick) and another officer by the name of Barry, who is apparently going to take Meculiacs old position, on another new team, known as the Red Squad in the local Police force. This team will definitely start in again if Fitzgerald is elected Mayor, and will operate quietly if Jefferies goes back in. It will also be Spolanski's contact. Meculiac is definitely tied down to a desk, as long as Mr. Bugas remains in the city, according to information. Jake is also lining up Detwiller, the Real Estate dealer for something, and has also again approached, Hansen, and Morrow about connections. No agreement however was consummated with the latter two.

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COPY: MNR

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Detroit Michigan
Nov. 27 1943

November 11, 1943 Mr. Jacob Spolansky arrived in Detroit from New York City. He registered at room 2301 Book Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. While in Detroit he met the following persons.

Harry Mikuliak. Lt. Detroit Police Dept. Had dinner with him at Book-Cadillac on 11/11/43.

Det. Sgt Leo Mack (Maciosek) on 11/12/43 at Book-Cadillac for dinner.

with Mack was Det. Barry of the Industrial Squad, Detroit Police Dept.

Evening of 11/12/43 spent in home of Harvey Hanson on E. Grand Blvd. Hanson formerly leader in Klan. Now leader in United Sons of America.

Spent the evening of the 13th and night of same at the Russian Club, playing cards with old friends.

States that will return to New York and contact Ben Gitlow who used to be the head of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Says Gitlow has marvelous contacts in C.P.

Will go to Chicago first where will contact his God-Uncle Lt. Make Mills who heads Chicago's Industrial Squad, Police Dept.

States that Roosevelt will shortly appoint a Jew to the U.S. Supreme Court. Man by name of Roseman we believe it he said.

Is making a study of Juvenile delinquency. States that he could have 20 jobs in N.Y. starting at not less than \$5,000.00 yearly on the poorest.

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Spolanski, has added a few more contacts to his list, for job. He is using [redacted] Eastman, here, and understands that he has al- at Ben Gitlow on his payroll, as he claims that Gitlow still has a contacts in the Party. (S)

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His set up now includes, Harry Kechlias, Lee Mesuzick, (Both of Detroit Police Dept.), Steve Scheranski, (Simmons), Andy Fivelcheek (2) Max Eastman, Ben Gitlow, and another man from the Rubber Workers Union, also a Party member, who recently came into the Police Dept., to give information and was sent back into the Party, to act as an informer. (The Party apparently has been suspicious of this man however, as he appears to be frightened of reprisal on the part of C.P.). THIS IS THE SAME OLD SET UP COMING BACK INTO PLAY AGAIN AS THEY APPEAR TO HAVE A NEW 'SUCKER' FOR A PAY OFF MAN. AS MENTIONED BEFORE THIS CONNECTS INTO THE CHICAGO SET UP AND AWAY THEY GO AGAIN ON THE OLD CYCLE OF TRULPED UP REPORTS AND COPIES OUT OF THE DAILY WORKER AND OTHER EDITORIAL, AS WELL AS INFORMATION THAT WILL PERHAPS BE ALARMING TO THE PARTY OR PARTIES THEY ARE WORKING FOR BUT OF VERY LITTLE VALUE IF CHECKED FOR TRUTH. (S) 67627

Spolanski now claims that from his contacts in Washington, and his acquaintance with British information, that a mysterious civilian will soon arrive in Washington, bearing a message from the Pope in Rome. This man is an Italian of course, and will not represent the Pope, but merely be the Courier. Also he claims that Churchill, will not start a second Front until he thinks it time, as he still does not trust Stalin, and does not want to relieve the pressure until he is prepared, to start in somewhere else at the same time, to prevent Stalin from reaching Berlin first. (S)

He is very cunningly trying to hide his real connections with the Jews, but let slip the fact that they had found out in Chicago that a man named HAITER, was handling the Jewish question, for Harry Bennett out at Ford Motor Co. (S)

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